

The Adams Sentinel.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At \$2.00 per annum, in advance—
Or \$2.50 if not paid within the year.

Advertisements, \$1 per square for 3 weeks;
25 cents per square for each continuance.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. XLIX.

GETTYSBURG, PA. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1905.

NO. 9.

FARM FOR SALE.

BEING desirous of removing to the West, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, On Thursday the 23d of November inst. at one o'clock, p. m., on the premises,

THE FARM

on which he resides, situate in Menallen township, Adams county, six miles from Gettysburg, and one mile from a road, adjoining lands of Daniel Gitt and David Beecher, and bounded on the west by Conowing creek, containing

59 ACRES.

There are five Acres of Timber on the farm—the balance in a good state of cultivation.

The improvements are a

TWO STORY

Weatherboarded House,

a Stone Kitchen, a good Barn, a Tenant-house, and a Spring-house, over a never-failing Spring.

Also,

FOURTEEN ACRES

OF

Chesnut Timber Land,

3 miles from the above farm, adjoining lands of Henry Orner, Jacob Hartman and others.

The above Property will be shown to any person wishing to purchase by the subscriber.

Attendance given, and terms made known by

WILLIAM TROSTLE.

Nov. 6. 5t

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, by the subscriber, on the premises,

On Saturday the 25th November, inst.,

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Eckenrode, Peter Hummer, Wm. Yettis, and others, containing

36 Acres of Patented Land,

22 Acres of which are cleared. The improvements consist of a

One and a Half Story

DWELLING-HOUSE,

a first rate Double Frame BARN, a small TEN-ANT HOUSE, and a Stable on the side of the Farm. There is a never-failing spring, and a never-failing run passing through the Farm—There is a first rate PEACH ORCHARD, and a noble young APPLE ORCHARD.

Any person desiring to purchase such a Tract of Land, is invited to call and examine it.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day, at which time the terms of sale will be made known by

DAVID SARBAUGH.

Nov. 13. 15

STOVES

AT PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell at Public Sale, on Tuesday of the Court, Nov. 21st, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at my Ware-house, the remainder of my stock of STOVES. A long credit will be given, and the Stoves positively sold.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Nov. 6. 15

ELECTION.

Bank of Gettysburg, }
Oct. 9, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for

Thirteen Directors,

to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday the 20th day of November next.

J. B. M'PIERSON, Cashier.

Oct. 9. 15

NOTICE.

ABRAHAM BROUGH, of Huntington

township, having made a voluntary assignment to the subscriber, residing in the same township, of his effects for the use of his creditors, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Brough, to call and settle the same, and those who have claims against him, are requested to present the same to the subscriber.

ISAAC B. TROSTLE, Assignee.

Oct. 16. 6t

GETTYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Trustees of the Gettysburg Female Seminary, incorporated by the Legislature, have re-opened the Institution, under the care of Miss M. CAMPBELL, as instructress. A few pupils will be received, in addition to those now in the Seminary.

Reference may be had to either of the Trustees, who are Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Rev. J. C. Watson, D. D., Professor Baughner, J. B. M'Pherson, Esq., J. A. Thompson, Esq., Dr. D. Hornor, J. B. Danner, Esq., Hon. M. M'Clean, and R. G. Harper.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

For Rent,

A SMALL FARM, situate in Germany

township.

GEO. ARNOLD.

Oct. 9. 4t

ELEVEN CENTS PER POUND

WILL be paid for WALNUT KERNELS, at C. C. WEAVER'S Confectionery, in Gettysburg, Pa., if delivered dry and in good order. Persons disposed to attend to the matter, can realize good pay for their trouble, by securing the Walnuts immediately, before the season has passed.

Oct. 23. 1f

CASH WANTED.

I AM in need of CASH, to meet pressing engagements, and will be obliged to those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to make payment immediately, and without further notice.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 4. 1f

LADIES, LOOK HERE!

BY calling at the Book Store of KALLER KURZ, you can supply yourselves with Pencils, Gold Medals, Perfumery, &c., at City prices—all articles sold warranted to be of the best manufacture.

Poetry.

THE INFANT IN PRAYER.

BY ROBT. MONTGOMERY.

A child beside a mother kneels
With lips of holy love,
And faint would hush the vow it feels,
To Him enthron'd above.

That cherub gaze, that stainless brow,
So exquisitely fair!
Who would not be an infant now,
To breathe an infant's prayer?

No crime hath shaded its young heart,
The eye scarce knows a tear;
'Tis bright enough from earth to part
And grace another sphere!

And I was once a happy thing,
Like that which now I see,
No May bird on ecstatic wing
More beautifully free.

The cloud that bask'd in noontide glow,
The flower that danced and shone,
All hues and sounds, above, below,
Were joys to feast upon!

Let wisdom smile—I oft forget
The colder haunts of men,
To live where infant hearts are met,
And be a child again!

To look into the laughing eyes
And see the wild thoughts play,
While o'er each cheek a thousand dyes
Of mirth and meaning stray.

O Mother! could thy spirit kneel
Beside that sunny child,
As fondly pray, and purely feel,
With soul all undiv'd!

That moment would encircle thee,
With light and love divine;
Thy gaze might dwell on Deity,
And heaven itself be thine!

Nov. 6. 5t

Miscellaneous.

A TALE OF BASHFULNESS.

BY HEINRICH ZSCHOKKE.

There is a certain misfortune in the world, not usually enumerated in the list of common misfortunes, but which, nevertheless, ought to be. I afford a living illustration of the truth of my assertion.

My father sent me diligently to school; there I gained some knowledge, though our city schools at that period were none of the best.

Every one said: "Max has talent, but he is shy and awkward, cannot adapt himself to the ways of the world, is unacquainted with the usages of society, and never knows what to do with his hands and feet; otherwise he is a good and clever fellow enough."

Such was the general opinion of me. Reader, do you perceive my failing?—My worldly education was defective.—Diligent at school and in the workshop, I was uncleanly and negligent of my attire; was civil, obliging and honest, but bashful withal, so that I ran off when unknown persons approached; my eyes never knew where to look for a resting place when addressed by a stranger, and if called upon to meet a lady with civility and politeness, I became rooted to the spot, speechless, and stiff as a ramrod.

Enough—politeness and ease of manner, as they are called, are concerns no less pertaining to life and life's comfort, than bread and potatoes, or a glass of wine.

Many young gentlemen, as I have often observed, are greatly wanting in these respects. Many a one, on going into society, is sadly at a loss how to dispose of his extremities, and would, one can easily perceive, have much rather left them at home. Many such an unfortunate knows not where to quarter his hands, thrusting them one moment into his waistcoat, at another into his breeches pockets; then in despair raising one or two to his occiput, there to scratch by way of variety.

Among other ill-luck entailed by my awkwardness, may be reckoned that of being still a bachelor, of having reached my fifty-second year without being blessed with a wife.

No sooner was my old Aunt dead, and I her sole heir, thereby rendered comparatively affluent, than I, then in my thirtieth year, was led to seek the hand of a young lady, who to other qualifications added beauty, virtue, amiability, and wealth besides.

I was well pleased with the pretty Barbara; matters were quickly arranged, and nothing remained but to cultivate her acquaintance. I was accordingly to meet her at the house of her cousin, and an invitation to dine was forwarded to me.

Of large parties I had a perfect horror, my aforesaid defective education making me shy and timid; but then what will not man do to secure the favor of a pretty Barbara? So I put on my best Sunday suit, white silk stockings, a brand new hair-bag, and apple-green coat, with large pearl buttons—in a word, made myself smart as a bridegroom.

On reaching the door of the cousin's house, however, my heart began to thump against my ribs as though I had a smithy within my breast. "If I could only feel assured there will not be a party," thought I—"would to heaven it were over." Fortunately, I found the cousin alone, making up an account, in his study. "You are somewhat late, friend Stolprian," said he. I made twenty inclinations right and left, and laughed in a perfect agony to look agreeable, for the fear of meeting a large party engrossed every thought.

The cousin having finished, looked around for some sand. Anxious to be of service, I rushed forward, seized, as ill luck would have it, the inkstand instead of the sand box, and poured a whole stream of the best writing fluid over the neatly kept ledger. I thought I should have immediately fainted from sheer fright, and in my confusion hurriedly drew forth my snow white pocket handkerchief to wipe it up.

With an exclamation of "What on earth are you doing there, friend Stolprian!" my entertainer smilingly interposed, and pushing me and my black and white kerchief gently aside, quickly put things to rights, and then led the way to the apartment where the company were assembled. I followed, but with a troubled spirit, and on looking down was horrified to observe an ink blot as large as a florin on my left white silk stocking. "Help me, heaven!" I mentally groaned—"what will the company think?"

The room door is opened. I, awkward, blockheaded booby that I was, thinking to show myself light and graceful, as well as clever and gallant, sprang forward, bowing right and left, backward and forward, scraping first with one foot, then with the other, in all directions, and not perceiving a female domestic just before me, who was in the act of dishing up a pie, dashed my head with such force into her back, as to send the pie flying out of the dish on the floor, and so with compliments, ducking and bowing, blindly advanced. I felt as though I was in battle, and about to rush on the enemy's guns.

What civil things were said on the part of the company. I know not; as yet I had not the courage to look up; but continued, like one possessed, bowing and scraping, and ejaculating "your humble servant," in all directions, until cut short by a fresh mishap.

I had in fact reached the pie, which still lay there, for the servant had not yet recovered from her fright and loss of breath, and stood staring at the masterpiece of cooking, dashed to pieces on the floor, without an effort to remove it.

All at once, while engaged in making a fresh inclination, my unfortunate left foot wandered into the pastry. I saw nothing, for all had become dark before my eyes. Disgracefully, but naturally enough, my foot slid from under me; in an instant, personal and political balance were lost, and down I came, measuring my whole length, just five foot seven, on the floor, to the no small alarm of some, and the irresistible laughter of others of the large and worshipful company there assembled.

In falling, I brought down two chairs, which I had seized hold of in order to save myself, together with a young and pretty female, who, in all probability, was at that moment about to seat herself, but now, with a speed equal to that of her chair, came rolling on the floor beside me. Gracious heaven! it was my Barbara.

A terrible clamor arose, and as I lay there I roared lustily too, for seeing in addition to myself and the two chairs, a lady stretched out on the floor, I felt persuaded that a shock of earthquake must have taken place. To my great relief, I soon discovered that no earthquake had caused this melancholy fall, but, as already narrated, only a veal pastry.

We got up. The cousin treated the whole affair as an excellent joke. It was very well for him to joke, but I could have wept, nay, died with shame and vexation. I went to the mantle-piece without offering one word of apology, but as all were laughing and giggling around, I laughed too, and threw from time to time stolen glances at the cause of my misfortune.

At last we took our places at the table. The cousin was so glib as to place me next to Barbara. I had rather have been situated near a volcano than at the side of this amiable and pretty creature. I felt most extraordinary sensations while thus in juxtaposition with my future bride. Of the assembled guests I ventured only to take a rapid glance at intervals.

Soup was served round. Barbara offered me some—but how could I accept it? She herself was yet unprovided. Compliments were exchanged and I already foresaw that some new evil would arise out of these abominable civilities. Hence I became more and more pressing, and looking imploringly into the face of my charmer, forgot the plate altogether. The consequence was, that I poured the burning soup into Barbara's lap and over her clothes, and in endeavoring hastily to withdraw it, sent the remainder into my own lap, deluging alike my garments and my finger napkin. It was a fraternal division. I shall never forget it. I remember all as though it occurred but yesterday. It was crab soup.

The charming Barbara left the table. I stammered out sundry apologies. The guests endeavored to console me, and a fresh plate was handed to me. Meanwhile my pantaloons were steaming from the inundation. Barbara was obliged to change her dress. She re-

turned, and I endeavored again and again to excuse myself as well as I could. On perceiving that she smiled graciously, I felt somewhat reassured, and began to brush the cold perspiration from my face, of course not with my hand, but with my pocket kerchief.

Alas! amidst the accumulated disasters that had since occurred, I had entirely forgotten the ink business. In drying off the perspiration, I rubbed in the ink so thoroughly, that on replacing the handkerchief in my pocket, the whole company were amazed to find me converted into a perfect blackamoor.

Titterings and roars of laughter succeeded. Politeness compelled me to join in the laugh, and I did so heartily for some time without knowing why or wherefore, until I found that some of the ladies were becoming alarmed at the blackness of my visage—and now for the first time I perceived that my handkerchief had got me into a fresh scrape, and what an appearance I must present.

In alarm, I rose precipitately from the table, and commenced a retreat toward the kitchen, in order to wash myself; and in so doing, having inadvertently buttoned a corner of the table-cloth to my waistcoat, down came plates and dishes, boiled and roasted meats, salads, spinach, bottles and saltcellars, flesh and fowl, knives and forks, spoons and glasses—all rushed after me with a fearful crashing and clatter. The guests, on witnessing all the good things thus suddenly withdrawn, and many a delicacy on which they had set their hearts come in full career after me, sat open-mouthed, and riveted to the spot with astonishment.

At first on seeing the plates and dishes closely following on my heels, I could attribute the freak only to witchcraft—but the cousin, springing with both feet on to the cloth, brought it together with the attaching button, away with a jerk, and this brought me to a sense of my situation.

I sought as fast as my legs could carry me, not the kitchen, but the stairs, flew across the street, and did not halt till I reached my chamber. For four weeks not a soul did I admit to my presence—and from that time I never thought of matrimony without a sensation of giddiness; and as to large parties, the bare idea brings on a fit of ague. I now laugh at my helplessness. But my history may serve to many, not indeed for an example but for warning and instruction.—*Alb.*

FIRST RATE.

The Philadelphia City Item tells the following story, which is capital: all love lorn swains who are too nervous to "pop the question," may take courage now, and do the thing up in real business like style. It will save a vast deal of blundering and floundering.

A few nights back a small party of ladies and gentlemen were laughing over the supposed awkwardness attending a declaration of love, when a gentleman remarked that if he ever offered himself, he would do it in a collected and business like manner.

"For instance," he continued, addressing himself to a lady present, I would say "Miss S—, I have been two years looking for a wife. I am in the receipt of about a thousand dollars a year from my business, which is daily on the increase. Of all ladies of my acquaintance I admire you the most; indeed I love you, and would gladly make you my wife."

"You flatter me by your preference," good humoredly replied Miss S—, to the surprise of all present; "I refer you to my father!"

"Bravo!" exclaimed the gentlemen. "Well, I declare," said the ladies in chorus.

The lady and gentleman, good reader, are to be married in October.

A Gentle Hint.—A country parson who was not over-promptly paid by his parishioners, on entering the church one sabbath morning, met one of the most wealthy of his flock, and asked the loan of a dollar.

"Certainly," said the man, at the same time handing over the coin.

Domine put it into his pocket and preached his sermon in most capital style, and on coming down, handed the identical dollar to the man from whom he borrowed it.

"Why," exclaimed the lender, "you have not used the money at all."

"It has been of great service to me, nevertheless," replied the parson, "I always preach so much better when I have money in my pocket."

The hint was taken, and the balance of his salary was got together on the following day.

There is a man up the country who always pays for his paper in advance.—He has never had a sick day in his life, never had any corns or toothache, his potatoes never rot, the weevil never eats his wheat, the frost never kills his corn and beans, his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds.

A Puzzle.—Many of our friends are troubled in conscience on account of indebtedness to this office, we shall be most happy to sign papers for their relief.—*Gloucester Tl.*

HOUSE ASHES.

Formerly, it was customary for farmers to dispose of their ashes to itinerant merchants, who perambulated the country, and bought all they could obtain at prices varying from ten to twelve cents the bushel. Sometimes they paid for them in earthenware, for which they charged an enormous price, but as the real value of ashes was not appreciated, there was no complaint made, and the "gude wife" who obtained a milk pan or a pudding pot for a bushel of ashes, was fain to think she had "got the best end of the bargain," and "no mistake."—Recent experiments, however, have demonstrated the position, that when applied to the soil, ashes are a valuable manure, and their action on corn, potatoes, and most of the leaf grasses, are such as to convince every one that their real value, for agricultural purposes, is greater than was supposed. On corn, we are confident that ashes are by far the most valuable application that can be made, especially during its early growth, when there is a liability to injury from the grub, or other insects which are commonly preying upon the crop. It has been estimated by good and competent judges, that every bushel of ashes, (unleached,) applied to this crop, after the first hoeing, is worth one dollar. If this is not an extravagant estimate, and we think it is not, it will be perceived at once, that to sell them at the usual price is highly disadvantageous to the farmer, and would be so at even double the present price.—*Ger. Tl.*

All May Learn.—A girl went to the study of a philosopher for fire. "But you have nothing to carry it in," said he. The girl took some cold ashes in her hand, and placed the live coals upon it. The philosopher threw down his books, exclaiming, "With all my learning, I never should have thought of so simple an expedient!" And thus it is ever.—The most learned, the most talented, as if Heaven would save them from undue exaltation and pride of superiority, have only to come in contact with the comparatively ignorant and depressed in the scale of intellect, to acquire information of the highest practical use.

A Yard of Pork.—In a neighboring town, in which they were building a railroad, a party of men, who were employed, went to the store of a real live Yankee, and thinking they would show a specimen of their wit, one asked for a yard of pork, whereupon the Yankee deliberately cut off three pig's feet and handed them to the man. Pat, not at first understanding the joke, asked: "And sure, and is that what you would be after calling a yard of pork?" "Certainly," replied the Yankee, coolly, "don't you know that in this country three feet make a yard?"

By-the-bye, "speaking of Irishmen," Cranston, the popular host of the Rock-away Pavilion, illustrates, by a characteristic anecdote, their inherent propensity to blunder. An Irish servant of his had been directed to awaken two gentlemen at 6 o'clock in the morning, who were to take the public conveyance to town. At 3 o'clock in the morning he awakened two other gentlemen from a sound sleep, who after anathematizing his stupidity, "between sleep and wake" for some hour and a half, at length fell into a refreshing slumber which had been so rudely dispelled; when there came another rap at their doors, which awoke them instantly. The blundering Irishman, having discovered his mistake, had "come to apologize to the gentlemen for wakin' 'em up at the wrong hour!" "Faix," said he, in the most self-accusing spirit, "it wasn't yez that was to be waked, any way!" With curses not loud, but of considerable depth, the restless guests resigned themselves to their fate—victims of an Irish servant.

Comical Clergyman.—The Salem Register gives an account of a Van Buren Convention at Danvers, at which Rev. Caleb Stetson was nominated for Congress. Among the speakers on the occasion was Rev. J. Prince, formerly of Salem, who closed his address by singing the negro burlesque of "Dandy Jim of Caroline."

"May I be married, mamma?" said a brunette of sixteen to her mother.—"Married!" repeated the astonished mother; "for what reason?" "Why, ma, the children have never seen a wedding; I think a marriage might please them."

The Heart.—Continual prosperity hardens the heart, as continual sunshine does the earth; but when the one is softened by the tears of sorrow, and the other by genial showers, they yield those fruits which the necessities of man require.

The Body Rendered Fire Proof.—Tanacre, a Neapolitan physician, states that the human body can be rendered insensible to fire by the following embrocation being applied. One ounce and a half of alum, dissolved in four ounces of hot water; to this must be added an ounce of fish glue, and half an ounce of gum arabic.

A NOBLE REPLY.

The Archduke John, now Vice-General of the new Germanic Empire, made the following reply to Mr. Donelson's speech, on presenting his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary of the U. States to that new Power. It is remarkably well conceived, and contains sentiments that every American, in reading them, must feel a glow of national pride. We hope that his administration of the affairs belonging to the new position which he now occupies, will prove to be in consonance with the just and liberal views which the terms here uttered by him would justify us in believing he really entertains:

The Archduke's Reply.—"It gives me sincere joy to see an Envoy from the United States of America, accredited to the German Central Power; and my thankful acknowledgments are due for the friendly advances your government has made in this respect. These advances will serve to make the bond of fellowship and good understanding between the United States and Germany more durable. The high value I set upon this bond needs no assurance from me. My belief in its strength is increased by the conviction that the interests of the two countries, political, spiritual and material, are of a kind to guarantee the accomplishment of my hopes. Many people of German origin have found a second home in hospitable America, and have been received there with benevolence. This is a tie to make still more certain the friendship of the two nations.

"May the remembrance of your great Washington, and the blessed legacy of his wisdom, his rare virtues, and his disinterested patriotism have bequeathed to America, never cease to live among your people. I carry in my heart a sincere veneration for him, and regard him as an exalted model of all the virtues. Like him would I seek my highest fame in this, that the trust which Germany has reposed in me may be justified by my cordial and constant endeavors to found legal order, and to secure to my beloved fatherland undisturbed peace from within and without. But these, my efforts, must be assisted by the friendship of foreign powers, and particularly by your noble American nation. I rely upon this friendship, and will do all I can to merit it.

"In this respect it is a good omen, Mr. Minister, that you are chosen to represent your government near me. Your trustworthy character, your matured judgment, your affection for the German people, are already known and give you universal esteem in my fatherland. I derive from this source a satisfactory assurance that all will be done to give effect to the mutual wishes of our governments.

"I bid you welcome, from my heart, welcome!"

Sixteen thousand persons belonging to the Free Church of Scotland, are still compelled to worship in the open air—the recusant landlords persisting in their determination to prevent the erection of churches.

California.—The California Star of April 1, says that large numbers of Chinese are preparing to emigrate to that country, which is considered a favorite climate for the silk worm.

A College for the education of Christian youth, is about to be established in Calcutta, under the auspices of the Congregational Churches of England. The Missionaries of the London Missionary Society, have nearly 800 pupils. One principal object is, the education of a native ministry.

The Boston Post says a man ought to be ashamed of himself to run away with another man's wife, when there are so many maiden ladies with their trunks all packed ready for a start.

Fruit Trees are being shipped from Michigan to New York. It is stated that there are some varieties of fruit raised in this State, far superior to any grown in the East.

Passing Counterfeits.—We hear from every part of the State that numerous counterfeits on the Penn Township Bank are in circulation, generally Five's, and numerous arrests have been made of persons passing them. A day or two since a man and his wife were arrested in Lewistown for passing some of these counterfeits, and in the possession of the woman were found fifteen notes of the same kind.

In 1825 there was opened in Cochinchina a canal, twenty-three miles long, eighty feet wide, and twelve feet deep. It was begun and finished in six weeks, although carried through large forests and over extensive marshes. 20,000 men worked upon it day and night, and it is stated that 7000 died of fatigue.

"Is Miss Smith at home?" asked a gentleman of a servant, who answered the call of the knocker. "I think not, sir; I'll go and ask her," was the reply.

Stings.—The Farmer's Cabinet says: "If any person should be stung by a bee or other insect, rub some spirits of turpentine upon the place, and the pain will nearly cease in one minute."

The Result.
The National Intelligence, after announcing that Zachary Taylor has been elected President of the United States, thus expresses itself on this auspicious event—

"We are without words fit for expressing our sensations on this glorious event. As members of the great political party to which it is our pride to belong, we are naturally and deeply gratified at the triumph of its principles; but, if we know ourselves, any exultation on this head is subordinate to a feeling of devout thankfulness to the Almighty Ruler of Nations for his having guided the minds and hearts of the American people to a result which, we believe, is the salvation of the country. We shudder when we think of the abyss to the brink of which, another four years of misrule might have brought it!"

"The fourth of March, 1849, will revive the heroic age of the Republic. At the head of the Government will be a man with a character whose dimensions are suited to the office; and which, in its simple grandness, is a fit type of the majesty of the American People. Formed amid the hardest scenes of a camp life, and resplendent with military glory, it is graced by moral and intellectual qualities fitting its possessor for the high civil station to which the voice of his country has called him. History exhibits to us two classes of military men: One class is military, and nothing else, and unfit for any but a military theatre of exertion; and in this are to be found some of the most distinguished conquerors—men whose names the world grew pale with. The other and higher class is that of men who, in their military conduct, display, like Washington, eminent civil endowments. To this latter class belongs Zachary Taylor. In the interval of a long and eventful professional service, his active mind has been enriched by study and disciplined by thought. Sagacious, well-informed, inflexibly honest, self-relying yet modest, moderate but firm, straightforward, magnanimous, kind-hearted, republican in his principles and republican in his habits, he is the man for the place and the man for the times. His character and political creed assure his country that he will administer the Constitution in the spirit of its founders, and in furtherance of its declared objects. Unfettered by any sectional pledges, he will be the President of the nation, looking to the good and to the rights of all its members, and ever mindful of the temper of compromise in which the Federal Constitution was framed, and in which only it could have been preserved; and thus making the Executive policy the agent of a more perfect union of the States and of the People. His proverbial integrity guarantees the justice of his political conduct; the domestic tranquility of the country will be guarded by the illustrious warrior who is a devoted 'PEACE MAN,' the disciple of Washington will so conduct and act on the Constitution as to 'promote the general welfare'; and a Chief Magistrate whose loyalty to the will of the People has been avowed and is beyond suspicion, will never stretch Executive power against public liberty."

Yes, a bright day is coming. A clear-headed and honest-hearted Chief Magistrate will refuse the aid of the Executive to that absurd system of constructing the Constitution which is at one moment splitting hairs, and at another, swallowing camels; which treats that sacred instrument as a thing incapable of good, but capable of mischief; as not permitting the improvement of territory already possessed, but allowing new territory to be acquired on any plea, however unjust or extravagant, only to be consigned to the same neglect; as being insufficient to protect home industry against the palper labor of Europe, but as being quite sufficient to enable the President to do what he pleases; as restricting the Legislature within the narrowest bounds, but leaving the Executive "a chartered libertine" to make war, found governments, &c., and, in short, to exercise kingly powers which it denies to the three branches of the government in the aggregate; and which subjects the Constitution itself to the dictation of Rump Conventions and partisan platforms. By their votes on Tuesday last the People have rebuked the congenial abuse of the interference of Federal office-holders in elections. The unprecedented extent of this abuse, with its concomitant circumstances, at the late Presidential election, disgraced the country, and so far had its share in producing the ever-memorable result. In that result the People have vindicated the confidence of their real friends in their virtue and intelligence. They have shown that their virtue can resist the seductive but fatal visions of conquest, territorial aggrandizement, "manifest destiny," "Anglo-Saxon supremacy," &c., with which they have been tempted; that their intelligence can distinguish between names and things, and that amid the loudest clamors "for democracy," they can detect the spirit of the one-man power."

Of the candidate of the defeated party we have not hitherto spoken, nor shall we now speak, in terms of disrespect to him personally. He is a gentleman of higher grade, as to capacity and attainments, than any former Locofoco candidate for the Presidency; in private life respectable and amiable; but in his public character, objectionable not only on the ground of the principles which he avows, but also on the further ground that, in the pivotal, he surrenders conviction to expediency. The greater, however, his personal merit, the more glorious is the victory over him which the Republic have achieved."

Thirtieth Congress.—The House. When the present Congress first assembled last December, it was politically divided as follows:—Whigs 115; Administration 110; abolition (Taylor) 1; native (Levin) 1. The New York Tribune gives the facts as to subsequent vacancies and re-elections, showing that the session closed 113 Whigs, (including Giddings, Root, Palfrey, implacably hostile to Taylor, and not counting Tuck or Levin either way,) to 112 democrats, including Wilnot and three or four free soil men from New York. At the recent election in New York, Horace Greeley, whig, was chosen from the 6th district, in the place of David S. Jackson, dem., and Eben B. Dikeman, whig, from the 27th, in place of John M. Holley, whig, deceased. This increases the Whig strength to 115, the original number. The bolters from Cass and Taylor, however, are so numerous that no party has a clear majority. The Van Buren free soil men hold the balance of power.

The mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States is comprehensively stated in the Philadelphia Ledger. The electors who were chosen on the 7th inst. assembled in the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, and vote for the candidates of their choice. Having recorded their votes, copies of it are made, and forwarded to Washington by special messenger before the first Wednesday in January. The votes of all the States are opened on the second Wednesday of February, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and the persons having a majority of the whole number of electors are declared to be the President and Vice President elect.

Gen. James Taylor, quartermaster of the North Western army in the last war with England, died at Newport, Ky., on Tuesday last, having first deposited his votes for Gen. Taylor, with the remark, "I have given the last shot for my country." The judges of the election waited upon him at his house. He was one of the officers designated by Gen. Hull to draw up the articles for his surrender, which he indignantly refused to do. He was born in 1769, in Caroline county, Va., and was, perhaps, the largest landed proprietor in the west.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday week, whilst a negro man named Jim, belonging to Col. W. H. Spicknall, of Calvert county, Md., was employed in feeding the threshing-machine, the cylinder burst with tremendous violence, throwing fragments of iron and wood to the distance of 25 yards from the threshing-machine. A piece of wood struck Jim on the forehead, shivering the skull from the right eye bone to the top of the head. He revived in an hour or two, and lingered in great pain until Friday night, when he expired.

Philadelphia Water Works Broken.—On Saturday morning week about five o'clock, a breach occurred in the large basin and reservoir of the Northern Liberties and Spring Garden Water Works at Philadelphia, by which the entire body of water therein, amounting to between five and six millions of gallons, was let out. The Bulletin says:

"This disastrous break took place on the Southeastern side or end of the basin, and the great body of water rushing with an impetuosity and power, almost inconceivable, forced through and swept away from fifty to one hundred feet of the walls of the Girard College grounds, on the north and south sides. About fifty or sixty feet of the embankment has been carried away, and in addition to that a small portion of the partition wall dividing the reservoir into two compartments was broken down. At the point where the breach occurred there is, in the range of the Girard College walls, a creek and ravine, through which the immense body of water swept, forcing its way beyond the walls into several ponds and low places, in the immediate vicinity."

"Fortunately no dwellings were within the scope of its destructive course. The loss, occasioned is estimated at twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars."

Is not such a Son Accused?—In an English paper we find the following, which is surely without a parallel in history, for the sake of our common nature may it ever be:

"In the Taunton County Court, Mr. Combe applied for the discharge of an insolvent, named George Day, an old man upwards of 70 years of age, who had been imprisoned eight years at the suit of his son, Frederick Day. The old man stated that some years ago he had signed off the whole of his property, of the value of £1,000, to his children, and having given a note of hand for £50 to Frederick which he failed to meet at the proper time, he was proceeded against, notwithstanding that he had lent various sums to the son, amounting to the whole to nearly £50, but of which no account had been kept. The result was that the unfortunate old man was thrown into prison, where he remained eight years. The Judge immediately ordered the insolvent's discharge, observing that he ought to have had it eight years ago."

A Coincidence for the Whigs.—The 7th of November, the day on which Gen. Taylor was elected to the presidency, was the anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe.

LA CONIC CORRESPONDENCE.
POLK TO CASS.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1848.
SIR:—On behalf of the Democracy, I have the honor to request your presence at the White House on the 14th of March.

With high consideration,
J. K. POLK.

CASS TO POLK.

SIR:—I thank you for your polite letter inviting me to visit the White House on the 14th of March next, and regret to say that CIRCUMSTANCES will prevent my being present on that occasion. Respectfully yours,
LEWIS CASS.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

Penn., Nov. 9—2, P. M.

"We have the news. Gen. Cass desires it to be understood that, in consequence of the 'noise and confusion' of the election, he wishes to be considered as withdrawing from the contest, as he 'cannot expect to be heard.'"

KINERWOOD, Nov. 9—2, P. M.
Mr. Van Buren says that he has not been understood in this canvass. His ground was this: If he could be elected he was a candidate; if he could not be elected, he was not a candidate. He says he sees now he was not a candidate, and therefore excuses his friends for not voting for him.

Cass and the Omens.—Number each letter of the alphabet in its regular order, thus A. No. 1, B. No. 2, C. No. 3, &c., and then apply the respective numbers which attach to each letter to those which spell the name of "Zachary Taylor," and they will sum up 173, and in like manner the letters which form the words "will be President," will also sum up 173. The above statement appears in the Bee of Thursday, and we now add, that on the same plan, the letters which spell "Lewis Cass," make 110, and those which form the words "will be beaten," likewise make 110. The coincidence is curious, and the friends of Gen. Cass will thus see that given the alphabet has decided against him. —N. O. Bulletin.

Relative Rank of Generals.—An officer of the war of 1812, who amuses himself with such matters, has compiled the following:

Major Generals: Scott, Gaines, Jessup, Taylor, (Butler, Patterson,) Worth, Twigg, (Quinnan,) Kearney, (dead,) Wool, (Pillow, Shields,) Persifer Smith, (Cadwallader and Lane.)

Brigadier Generals: Brady, Brooke, Gibson, Arbuckle, Roger Jones, Towson, (Marshall,) Churchill, Whiting, Belknap, Pierce, Bankhead, Town, (Cocking,) Riley, Harney, (Price,) Garland, Clark, (Morgan, Andrews, Trousdale,) Childs.

Those in parentheses are disbanded.

Important Case.—Last Friday, an important trial took place in the District Court, Philadelphia, before Judge Sharswood. A lady, who was the plaintiff, brought an action to recover damages for injuries received by the blowing down of a sign upon her from the house of the defendant, as she was walking along a public street in Philadelphia, whereby her arm was broken, and she received other injuries. The jury returned a verdict of \$850 damages. His Honor, in charging the jury, remarked that there was nothing more important than in holding to the sternest responsibility those before whose premises signs are exhibited, as by the falling of them, life or limb may be jeopardized.

Abolition of Slavery in Kentucky.—A gentleman of most respectable character and standing, who has recently made a tour of the State of Kentucky, and who conversed with a large number of the leading citizens of that State, says that it is generally conceded, that in the convention about to be held to frame a new constitution, provision will be made for the abolition of slavery in that State. Its immediate and unconditional extinction, he thinks, will probably not be secured; but that it will be done within a few years is certain. —N. Y. Post.

Just Like 'Em.—Prentice complains in the Louisville Journal, that the Yankee girls who come west do very little in the way of teaching. Instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

A Massachusetts Characteristic.—In the list of 917 voters in the town of Hingham, Mass., there are only 239 different names. There are 56 Horseys, 42 Cushings, 38 Spragues, 36 Lincolns, 36 Gardners, 35 Stodders, 21 Whitons, and so on. The staid people of that goodly town catch mackerel in summer, and make buckets in winter, pursuing the even tenor of their way without perturbation or care.

Manufactures in Mexico.—The Aztec Republic seems to be bristling up since its recent drubbing. We have before noticed the founding of free schools, &c. there, and now we see that they are stepping into the manufacturing business. Machinery for two large paper mills, to be located at the city of Mexico and at Guadalajara, together with a cotton mill, are about to be shipped at Norwich, Ct., with a number of workmen. They have caught the infection from their contact with the Anglo Saxons of the North.

A Floury Paragraph.—Oswego, N. Y., manufactures more flour than any other place in the world. It has fifteen flouring mills, and eighty runs of stone, turning out 300 barrels of flour, or 32,000 bushels of wheat, per day.

The Nestorian Bishop.—Mar Yohannan, well known in this country from having visited here with Rev. Mr. Perkins, has been excommunicated from the Nestorian Church, by the Patriarch, for his adherence to Protestantism. His adhesion to the Missionaries, and the truth which they teach, in spite of the excommunication of the Patriarch, furnishes substantial reason for believing him actuated by true Christian principle.

Richard Keys, very highly and respectfully connected, has been detected in embezzling about \$6,000 from the Baltimore Post Office. It was taken from letters and other sources. He has been held to bail, and of course discharged from the clerkship which he held. It is a very unfortunate affair.

The Diamond Snuff Box, stolen from the Patent Office, was bereft of fourteen of the diamonds in the attempt of the robbers to detach them from the wires fastenings. They were found in the case.

Sixty-five Indian Tribes are now under the protection of the United States Government, exclusive of those in Oregon, California, and New Mexico.

The Four Cities.
The vote polled at the late election in the four principal cities, was as follows:

Philadelphia city & county, 53,627
New York, 53,158
Baltimore, 21,814
Boston, 13,317

The Alexandria Gazette says:—The vote in Virginia astonished and alarmed the leaders of the party now about to go out of power. Their lowest calculation gave the State to Cass by 5, or 7,000 majority. Now, see how the friends of Taylor and Fillmore run them to the girth—leaving it to this hour not certain that they have the State at all! Had a complete system of organization been adopted throughout the Commonwealth, and the Whigs been persuaded to believe that victory was within their reach, as it was, we firmly believe that Virginia would be enrolled among the States which have ranged themselves on the side of Zachary Taylor, and the Constitution.

It is not a little singular, that during the recent campaign nothing has been said, by either party, upon the question whether the successful candidate for the Presidency should consider himself a one-term man or not. That question, of all others, seems to have been—perhaps properly enough—left entirely out of the discussed subjects.

Politics, it is sometimes said, make strange bed fellows. They do more than this sometimes, as for example, where a Whig father beats his Locofoco son for Congress, in Ohio. In Onondago, N. Y., too, Daniel Gort, Whig, beats his son-in-law, Charles B. Sedgwick, (V. B. free soil, late Whig,) some 400 votes. We hope these sons and sons-in-law, will take this reproach of their Whig fathers all in good part.

Lancaster and Berks.—The Lancaster Union says:—Lancaster has beaten Berks "twice in succession," and the last time a great deal worse than the first. The glory has departed from Old Berks. Common Schools and Whig newspapers are death to Locofoco majorities! Well, she has had her day, and a dark one it was.

Religious Manufacturing Association.—The tendency of large manufacturing establishments to irreligion, has led to the starting of one in West Springfield, Mass., on a new plan. The directors and agents are to be religious men, and no person will be employed who uses profane language; violates the Sabbath, drinks intoxicating liquors, or is in any way known to be immoral. The boarding-houses will be kept by pious persons, and a church opened when the factory commences, for the use of those employed. It is intended as an establishment where Christian parents may safely place their sons and daughters.

Look Before You Drink.—A woman by the name of Wright, living in this village, in a vomiting spasm threw from her stomach a live snake, measuring seven inches in length, which is supposed to have been swallowed some months since in drinking water from a spring. The snake lived two or three days in a bottle of water, and is now preserved in spirits. —Hallowell Cultivator.

The Incident of a Century.—The Hampshire Gazette states that a foreigner who is one hundred years old, came into that town on the 1st inst. to get naturalized, in order that he might give the first vote in his life for Gen. Taylor. But he was too late. The court had been adjourned about an hour.

High Church and Low Church.—The pastor church of Whitch, England, situated on an acclivity, approachable only by a flight of 194 steps. A new church has just been opened, for the benefit of the old, infirm and sickly, who could not climb the height.

The Lumber Trade of Middletown.—The greatest lumber market, perhaps, in the country, is Middletown, on the Susquehanna, right in the heart of Maryland. The following estimate of the number of feet brought down the Susquehanna annually to that port, has been furnished by a gentleman of York, who has given considerable attention to the subject:—

Boards, 300,000,000 feet, board measure, \$3,000,000
Timber, 150,000,000, do. do., 1,500,000
Total value of annual trade, \$4,500,000

THE INCREASE OF THE MOB SPIRIT.

One of the worst signs of the times—one which threatens most disturbance to the reign of law, order and tranquility—is the very apparent increase of deeds of violence in the community. We believe, what some may dispute, that this is the effect in a great degree of the War Spirit raised and ministered by our late contest with Mexico. The evils of War are not confined to the camp or campaign. They do not terminate in the loss of life in battle, or by disease—in the destruction of towns and cities, and laying waste of cultivated fields, nor in the casting into a bottomless abyss, thence ever to be irrecoverable, of the public treasure and the fruits of the people's industry; but they leave behind them the sanguinary spirit, which has fattened on scenes of blood and gloried over them as acts of heroism, and which infects the temper of the nation, so that public war becomes the mother of private murder—midnight assassination, and every grade of violent transgression against the rights of person and property. The conquering country suffers from these consequences an injury to its moral health which it will require many administrations and long continued operations of the balm of peace to heal, and endures thus in its own internal economy a loss which all the acquisitions made by foreign conquest cannot compensate. We look upon it as almost a Providential interposition that the hearts and votes of the people have been turned at this time to choose Gen. Taylor as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, who, though he is crowned with all the laurels of War, has bore the highest and strongest testimony to its wickedness, cruelty, and national impolicy—when wantonly waged, and emphatically declared himself to be "a man of Peace," like Washington, opposed to "leaving our own to stand on foreign ground." —York Rep.

We know of no more sublime spectacle than to witness a peaceful revolution in the Government of twenty millions of people, through the agency of little bits of printed paper, cast into small wooden boxes made to receive them. In the whole process we see nothing of physical power, nothing of those mere animal instincts and motives which govern our race in all the earlier forms of human society. General suffrage, as a sovereign authority, regards man as a reasoning and moral being. The system appeals alone to his intelligence, his cultivated sense of what is right and what is wrong, to decide momentous questions of national policy, and matters of the highest private as well as public interest. The perfection of the system requires that every voter in the nation shall be well informed in all that pertains to republican institutions, and in his duties and rights as an American citizen. Pestilous, sound moral and intellectual culture on every voter in the Republic, and all Whig measures and doctrines that cannot command the support of a majority of the Electors were are willing to see abandoned. —Georgia Chronicle.

An Unexpected Fortune.—Some two years ago an exiled Pole arrived at Watertown; Connected, friendless and destitute. He obtained employment at his trade as a dyer, and married a poor orphan girl, who, like himself, possessed none of this world's riches. The couple were agreeably surprised a few days ago, by intelligence from New York, that a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars awaited the orders of the poor Pole and his brother, the latter residing in England. An uncle had died in the East Indies, bequeathing to the two brothers this handsome fortune, every dollar of which has been remitted to New York. The brother in England has been sent for, and on his arrival and identification the money will be paid to them. Meanwhile our hero at Watertown is quite crazy with joy at this unexpected turn in his fortune.

Starvation at Home.—It has been the boast of the American people, that all our poor are fed. In the New York papers we find, to our regret, another story. A native of Long Island, named Elizabeth Stevens, aged 22 years, was picked up in the streets of that city on the 6th instant, exhausted for lack of food and died in the hospital on Sunday night. It was given in evidence, that deceased was a widow, had no means of support, and for several days before she was found, had had no food.

Murder of Missionaries.—The London Church and State Gazette states that Dr. Beilheheim and his family have all been murdered at the capital of Loo Choo, where they were residing. Dr. Beilheheim, who went to Loo Choo under the auspices of the Bishop of London, was a native of Hungary, was originally of the Jewish persuasion, and was educated for the surgical profession, but afterwards joined the Church of England. He was a young man of much talent, and of no inconsiderable experience. His wife was a native of London, and it is said that they had two children. The disastrous fate which has fallen upon them, is said to have visited the Romish Missionaries, also.

The Woman at It.—A Mrs. Sabine, of Fort Smith, Ark., a teacher, punished a child of Mr. Steadham. Mrs. Steadham went to the school and cowhided Mrs. Sabine, for which she was fined \$50 and costs, and held to bail to keep the peace.

It is estimated that the distillies taken from the hogs slaughtered in the valley of the Mississippi, are worth \$60,000.

One hundred guns were fired in Boston on Monday, for the great victory achieved in electing General Taylor.

In Baltimore a grand salute of one gun for each electoral vote cast for Taylor and Fillmore, will be fired as soon as the aggregate vote is ascertained.

The Western Reserve.—This famous district of the Buckeye State consists of the seven counties of Genoa, Cuyahoga, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Medina, and Mahoning. In these counties the aggregate vote stands for Taylor 7,744, Cass 10,020, Van Buren 11,273. In these same counties in 1840, Van Buren got 9,946 votes, while Harrison got 17,507. —And yet Van Buren is the same northern doughface still.

The personal property of the late John Jacob Astor, according to a paragraph in the "Globe," is ascertained to amount to the immense sum of four millions and ninety-five thousand dollars. This is exclusive of the houses, lands, &c., constituting his real estate.

Commercial Desolation in Canada.—The N. Y. Sun, on the authority of an intelligent American merchant in Montreal, says:

"Within a year past, over five thousand persons, mostly enterprising young men, formerly doing respectable business in Montreal, have been obliged to abandon the city, or suffer complete bankruptcy. Over five thousand tenements, stores, shops and dwellings are without tenants, nor can they be rented at any price. The most business streets are comparatively deserted by trade, and it is no fiction that grass grows upon the salubrious pavements."

"Since the increased facilities given to trade between this city and the Canada merchants, especially of Canada West, there is scarcely a trader who resorts to Montreal for goods."

Bold Woman.—Several ladies having been taken to the police office in Cincinnati, for making a noise in the street, continued their vociferations in the court house. An officer undertook to put one of them in the cells, when she seized a cane from the hands of a gentleman present, and smote him hip and thigh, till others interfered and rescued the officer from her clutches.

Lard Oil.—Eleven millions of pounds of lard are run into lard oil in the valley of the Mississippi and exported to the Atlantic cities.

A Whig of "Seventy-Six."—Jonathan Harrington, of Lexington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, who is now above ninety years of age, walked one mile and a half on Tuesday, and deposited the first vote for Zachary Taylor in that town.

The Washington Union undertakes to tell who does Gen. Taylor's writing and make his speaking. Why doesn't it tell who does his fighting? —Louisville Jour.

At a late Court of Common Pleas at Zanesville, Miss M. Clelland recovered a verdict of \$3,000 against John Vandeventer, for a breach of promise of marriage. Paying pretty dear for a few months' coiffuring.

The Editor of the Boston Post congratulates himself in having been lucky enough to crow on the day of election, as he has had no chance since.

It was sublime, writes an admiring Nullifier from Columbia, to the Tribune, in chronicling the fact that Millard Fillmore did not receive one single vote for Vice President in the Legislature of S. Carolina. We acknowledge the corn, says Mr. Greeley, yet insist that there is one thing rather sublimer—namely, that Fillmore is elected without one vote in South Carolina. This strikes us as the height of sublimity.

On Stanley on C.—Stanley county, in the "Old North State," voted unanimously for Taylor and Fillmore.

The Jews are now admitted to the full enjoyment of all their rights in the Roman States.

Wars between England and France.—In the space of 713 years England and France were at war 323 years.

CHEAP GOODS!

The Old Stand Still Ahead!

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK

TAKES pleasure in informing his friends and customers that he has been in Baltimore and Philadelphia, and is now in New York, purchasing the **LARGEST, CHEAPEST, & MOST FASHIONABLE**

Assortment of Goods,

ever heretofore offered in this county, which is now opening at his Old Stand, in

GETTYSBURG, Pa.

CONSISTING IN PART OF

French, English, and American BROAD CLOTHS,

Pilot & Beaver Overcoatings, Cassimeres, plain and fancy; rich Satin, Silk, and Vestings; Satinets, and Kentucky Jeans, plain and fancy; Flannels, Linsey, Ticking, brown and bleached Muslins, a variety of New Style Calicoes, Mous de Laines, all prices and qualities; Granddrettes, Cashmeres and French Merinos, plain and fancy Alpacaes and Mode, Gala Plaids, Pekin and Thibet Shawls, large Blanket and Merino do., Cloth and Woolen do., also Plaid Cloaking, a large assortment of Dress and Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves and Hosiery, a large stock of CAPS, (cloth and glazed).

GROCERIES

lower than ever before known!

Hardware, Queensware, and Carpets. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to state any particular quantity of Goods, as they will show for themselves. As to prices and quality, they will throw into the shade any thing that is **NOW OFFERED ELSEWHERE!!**

As I intend remaining in the City some time, I will send an additional supply every few days. I tender my acknowledgments to my friends and patrons for past favors, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same—flattering myself, that, from long experience in business and facilities for purchasing cheap, that I can and will offer strong inducements to purchasers to give me an early call.

Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Sept. 25.

Quick Sales and Short Profit!

NEW AND CHEAP CASH STORE.**A. Arnold**

TAKES pleasure in announcing to the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, with the largest, cheapest, and most fashionable stock of

ENTIRELY NEW GOODS, which have ever been offered in this County, and which he will be able to sell at least

25 PER CENT. CHEAPER than Goods have been sold in this place before. As the most of his goods have been bought AT AUCTION FOR CASH. He would therefore invite all persons in want of Cheap Goods, to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he will spare no pains to please those who will favor him with a call.

AMONG HIS STOCK WILL BE FOUND

500 pieces Calicoes,
500 " Bleached and Brown Muslins,
50 " Checks and Tickings,
50 " Broad Cloths,
50 " Cassimeres and Satinets, astonishingly cheap,
50 " Striped, Barred and Plain Alpacaes, all colors,
Woolen and Cotton Flannels, all prices and quantities, 50 pieces Gingham, 20 do. Carpeting and Oil Cloths, Ladies' Fancy Dress Goods, a splendid assortment, Dress Silks, French and German Merinos, Irish Linens, shawls, dress handkerchiefs, Linen and Silk pocket handkerchiefs, gentlemen's Cravats and Scarfs, Hosiery, Lacings, Edgings, white goods, black and colored Silk Fringe, Ribbons, Gimps, &c. &c. in fact, a general assortment too numerous to mention.

GROCERIES.

Best New Orleans Sugar, best Rio Coffee, Molasses, different qualities Teas, Loaf Sugar, Spices, Cigars Tobacco, &c.

QUEENWARE.

A very large stock of QUEENWARE, and very cheap.

Sept. 18.

WE CAN'T BE BEAT.

READY MADE CLOTHING 30 PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN EVER!

To satisfy yourselves that "some things can be done as well as others," call at

Samson's READY-MADE CLOTHING, & VARIETY STORE,

Opposite the BANK, Gettysburg, where you will find the largest and most fashionable assortment of

Ready-made Clothing, ever opened in this county, selling for prices that CAN'T BE BEAT in or out of the city. The stock has been purchased in New York AT AUCTION, at CASH prices, and will be sold lower than they have ever heretofore been offered to the public. To test the truth of this, call and examine for yourselves, before purchasing elsewhere.

The assortment embraces every thing in the way of Boy's and Men's wear, fine and Superior Tweed, Cassinet, Cassimeres, Cashmeres, and cloth COATS, CLOAKS, and PANTS: Silk, Satin, Cassimeres, Cassinet, Cloth, plain and fancy VESTS; caps, cravats, wrappers, shirts, bosoms, suspenders, gloves, stockings, &c. Also, a large variety of fancy articles, jewelry, spectacles, perfumery, combs, razors, purses, umbrellas, guitar strings, &c.

If you want to save 50 per cent. in purchasing your Fall and Winter clothing, call and examine my assortment. I shall fit you out, in a full suit, from head to foot, cheaper than can be furnished at any other Store or Establishment, even if they MUST BE GIVEN FOR NOTHING. Remember SAMSON'S Variety Store in York Street, one door east of Kurtz's Hotel.

Also for sale on reasonable terms, two HORSES, a Carriage, Rockaway, Buggy, Sleighs, Harness, Saddle, &c.

Sept. 25.

Jewelry, Watch Guards, WATCH Chains, Keys, Spectacles, &c. &c. can always be had at the Clock and Watch Establishment of

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for sale by C. WEAVER.

More New Goods at Cheapside!

D. Middlecoff HAS just received from Philadelphia a splendid assortment of Fashionable Fancy and Staple

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he respectfully invites the attention of the public in general, and the Ladies in particular, and which he determined to offer cheaper than those who puff and blast the most, can do. He will sell puffs at 2 cents—very hard some ones; and fast colors at 6 1/2, well worth 12 1/2; and M. de Laines 10 cents—such as sold recently at 25 cents; Alpacaes for 1 1/2 cents; Oregon Plaids, 1 1/2; Muslins at 3 cents per yard, and other goods at proportionate prices.

Oct. 10.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson, TAKING advantage of another reduction in the prices of goods, has brought to this place

The Cheapest Assortment of Fall and Winter Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.,

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

To particularize is unnecessary—his stock is full. Purchasers are requested to call and "examine the goods," assured that it will be to their advantage.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.

Oct. 30.

33 per cent. Lower than Ever!

Great Bargains.**George Arnold**

HAS just received and is now opening a large stock of fresh Goods as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and being determined not to be undersold in any article by any establishment, he invites his old friends and the public generally to call and examine, and judge for themselves.

SUGAR—4, 5, and 6 cents per pound.
COFFEE—4, 5, and 6 cents do.,
and every thing in proportion.

Sept. 18.

LOOK HERE**J. JENOLD**

Is determined to sell Goods 33 1/2 per cent. Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Sept. 25.

MORE NEW GOODS.**George Arnold**

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large supply of very superior 1 1/2 cent GINGHAMS, and lots of superior 6 and 9 cent CALICOES, together with a great variety of ALPACAES, M. DE LAINES, CASHMERES, PLAIDS, FANCY SILKS, &c. &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest—being determined not to be undersold by any establishment.

Please call, examine and judge for yourselves.

Also received, a large lot of GROCERIES, very cheap.

Gettysburg, Oct. 23.

Ladies Dressing Goods.

A HANDSOME assortment of rich Silks, French Merino, Oregon and Buena Vista Plaids, plain and figured Silk Warp, and Mohair Alpaca Lustrous, French Cashmeres, M. de Laines, Gingham and Prints, all of the newest styles, in great variety, with trimmings to suit, for less money than ever, can now be had at

D. MIDDLECOFF'S.

Oct. 16.

FOR GREEN.

OF the very best quality, and different flavors, can be had, at all times, at WEAVER'S CONFECTIONARY in Chambersburg street. FAMILIES and PARTIES will be supplied with any desired quantity, at the shortest notice. CAKES and CONFECTIONS of all kinds always on hand, and will be furnished to order on reasonable terms.

July 3.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber tenders his acknowledgments to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to him, and respectfully informs them that he has just received from the city a new assortment of

CLOCKS OF ALL KINDS—ALSO,

JEWELRY, such as Rings, Breast-pins, Ear Rings, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Guards, &c. &c. Also,

SPECTACLES, and Glasses of all kinds and qualities—all of which will be sold low.

Clocks and Watches REPAIRED, as usual, at short notice. Establishment in Chambersburg street, next door to S. H. Buehler's Book and Drug Store.

ALEXANDER FRAZER.

July 31.

APPRENTICE WANTED.

A N APPRENTICE to the Baking and Confectionary Business, in all their branches, will be taken by the subscriber, if application be made immediately by a youth of the age of 16 or 17, who can furnish good recommendations.

C. WEAVER.

July 3.

BACON.

JUST received, another lot of prime HAMS, SIDES, and SHOULDERS, and for sale at the lowest prices at

STEVENSON'S.

Oct. 2.

Fresh Groceries.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH CHEESE, New England Mould TALLOW CANDLES, beautiful as Sperr, FINE G. A. SALT, &c. &c., just opened at

STEVENSON'S.

Oct. 2.

WATCHES.

of all kinds, will be cleaned and repaired at the shortest notice, at FRAZER'S Clock & Watch Establishment, in Gettysburg,

July 19.

TAILORING.**E. & R. MARTIN,**

AT the OLD STAND, Northwest corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, tender their thanks to their customers for past favors, and respectfully inform the public that they continue to

CUT & MAKE ALL GARMENTS, in the best manner, and on reasonable terms. The cutting done, as heretofore, by ROSS & MARTIN. Fashions regularly received, and every effort made to secure a good fit and substantial sewing.

The subscribers hope, by their long experience in the business, and renewed efforts to please, to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

The FALL and WINTER FASHIONS have just been received from the City.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for work.

Oct. 23.

E. & R. MARTIN.

Not dead yet!—But at it again!

PAINTING.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he is now located in the Alley between North Washington and Carlisle street, immediately in the rear of D. Middlecoff's Store, where he will be prepared, as heretofore, to do all kinds of

Coach, Cloth, & Sign-Painting.

CARRIAGE REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms, for which Country Produce will be taken.

The subscriber hopes, by attention to business, and a desire to please, he will continue to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Gettysburg, May 8.

J. G. FREY.**GOOD AND CHEAP**

IS OUR MOTTO.

Co-Partnership in the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscribers have entered into Partnership in the Cabinet-making business, at the old stand of Henry Garlach, in South Baltimore street, opposite Wuebrenner's Tannery—where they will always have on hand, and be prepared to make to order,

Sideboards, Secretaries, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Wash-Work, and Candle-stands,

and in short, every article belonging to the above business. They will also have on hand CHAIRS of all varieties.

All orders for COFFINS attended to with the utmost promptness.

They also wish the people to bear in mind that they have recently had constructed, for their own especial use,

A SPLENDID HEARSE,

which they will use whenever desired to do so. The subscribers assure the public, that all work purchased of them will be of the neatest and most durable character. They superintend themselves the construction of every article, thus being assured that both material and workmanship "can't be beat." Their terms are exceedingly reasonable, as may be learnt by giving them a call.

Country produce taken in exchange for work.

HENRY GARLACH, DANIEL TRIMMER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24.

M'Allister's Ointment.

THE following certificates of the valuable properties of M'Allister's Ointment, are worthy the attention of the afflicted:

Mr. J. Sargeant—Sir: I write this to inform you of a cure performed of a cancer on my hand, by a box of M'Allister's Ointment. I applied to a Physician, who said it was a rose cancer; he gave me medicine without effect. I saw the ointment advertised, and bought a box from you, which has entirely cured me. My hand is now as sound as ever it was. I should have said that it took three boxes before it was entirely well.

C. W. ARBUTHNOT.
Pine top, Allegheny co., Feb. 16, 1847.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, or the World's Salve, for a Boiling in my wife's breast, which has given her incalculable benefit—Also, on one of my children for sore eyes, which gave immediate relief. I therefore recommend it as a good medicine.

PARKER REED.
Hopewell tp., Washington co., (Pa.) March 29, 1847.

I certify that I have used M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment for coldness of my feet—also, for rheumatism in my limbs and corns on my feet, and have been entirely relieved.—Believing it to be a good medicine, I do not hesitate to recommend it in the above complaints.

LEONARD VALE.
Morris tp., Wash. co. Aug. 21, 1847.

READ THIS CERTIFICATE!
Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1847.

To James M'Allister—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in making known to you the great benefit I have received by using your Vegetable Ointment or the World's Salve. I had an Ulcer, or running sore on the ear, of many years standing; I had applied to several physicians, but all to no purpose; but by using your ointment a few days, it was completely dried up and well. I have used it for Burns, for which I find it an excellent article; also, in all cases of inflammation.

EDWARD THORN.
I certify that the above statement is true.

M. C. CADMUS. No. 90 Market st., Phila.
CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that by the application of M'Allister's All-Healing Ointment, received from Stephen Colburn, agent for Shippensburg, a perfect restoration of hair on the bald part of my head, is caused by using half a dozen boxes.

J. C. OWENS.
Pastor of Church of God, Shippensburg, March 29, 1847.

CONSUMPTION.

We do not say it will cure every case of Consumption, but we do say that persons afflicted with this dreadful disease, can obtain great relief by using M'Allister's Ointment, and in many cases a perfect cure.

Around the box are full directions for using M'Allister's Ointment for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, broken or sore Breast, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Oppression, Pains, Nervous Affections, diseases of the Spine, Headache, Asthma, Deafness, Earache, Burns, Corns, all diseases of the Skin, Stiffness of the Joints, Swelling of the Limbs, Sore, Rheumatism, Piles, Cold Feet, Chills, Ague in the face, &c.

Aged persons find great relief by using this Ointment freely.

JAS. M'ALLISTER.
Sole Proprietor of the above medicine, unless the name of James M'Allister is written with a pen upon every label.

There is no mineral in this Ointment. Read the directions around the box attentively, and keep them for future reference.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the FOUNDRY BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old establishment, in the Western part of Gettysburg, where he has constantly on hand all sorts of

HOLLOWARE,

such as Kettles, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Pans, Griddles, &c. of all sizes; also, STOVES of every size and variety, including Common, Parlor, Air-tight and Cooking Stoves—among them the far-famed HATIAWAYS.

To Farmers he would say, he has on hand an excellent assortment of

THRESHING MACHINES.

Hovey's celebrated Straw-cutters; the renowned Saylor Ploughs; also Woodcock's and Withrow's; also, Points, Cutters, Shares, &c.

BLACKSMITHING is carried on in its different branches, by the best of workmen.

BOOT & SHOE SHOP.

in the South end of the Foundry Building, where, with good workmen and excellent materials, the neatest fits and best work will be made.

Ladies will be waited on at their residence. All of the above mentioned articles will be sold as cheap, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had any where else. All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing, of all kinds, done at the shortest notice.

T. WARREN.
Gettysburg, May 8.

Freights from Philadelphia.**REGULAR LINE OF CARS.**

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT.

York, April 20.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY, WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept as Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq. in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins, RUMS, WHISKEYS, CORDIALS AND BITTERS of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

Its Works Praise it.

Burns, Scalds, and all kinds of Inflamed Sores cured.

TOUSEY'S UNIVERSAL OINTMENT, is the most complete Burn Antidote ever known. It instantly, (and as if by Magic,) stops pains of the most desperate Burns and Scalds. For old sores, bruises, cuts and sprains, &c., on man or beast, it is the best application that can be made. Thousands have tried, and thousands praise it. It is the most perfect master of pain ever discovered. All who use, recommend it. None can tell how soon some of the family will need it.

Boatmen, Livery men, Farmers, and all who use horses, will find this Ointment the very best thing they can use for collar galls, scratches, kicks, &c. &c. on their animals.

Piles Cured.—For the Piles, Tousey's Universal Ointment is one of the best remedies that can be applied. All who have tried it for the Piles recommend it.

Burns and Scalds Cured.—Thousands of cases of burns and scalds, in all parts of the country, have been cured by Tousey's Universal Ointment. Certificates enough can be had to fill the whole of this sheet.

Violent Bruises Cured.—Testimonials on testimonials, in favor of Tousey's Ointment for curing bruises, have been offered the proprietors. All persons should try it.

Scald Head Cured.—Sores or cases of scald head have been cured by Tousey's Ointment—Try it—it seldom fails.

Sal Rheum Cured.—Of all the remedies ever discovered for this most disagreeable complaint, Tousey's Universal Ointment is the most complete. It was never known to fail.

Chapped Hands can be Cured.—Tousey's Universal Ointment will always cure the worst cases of chapped hands. Scores of Persons will state this.

Sore Lips Cured.—For the cure of sore lips there was never any thing made equal to Tousey's Ointment. It is a sure cure for them.—Try it.

It is a scientific compound, warranted not to contain any preparation of Mercury.

For sale by **SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,** General Agent, Gettysburg; and S. Berlin, Littlestown; E. J. Owings, M. Sherrystown; Lilly & Riley, New Oxford; Wm. Bittinger, Abbottstown; Wm. Wolf, East Berlin; H. S. Miller, do.; D. M. C. White, Hampton; Ephraim Zuck, New Chester; J. Brinkhoff, Fairfield; A. Scott, Cashtown; Thomas M'Knight, M'Kightsville; Peter Mickle, Mummasburg; J. F. Lower, Arentsville; John M'Knight, Bendersville; E. Staley, Centre Mills; J. S. Hollinger, Heidlersburg; Dr. Stewart, Petersburg; A. & J. Wells, Wellsville; and D. Newcomer, Bragtown.

Feb. 7.

CASH WANTED.

I AM in need of CASH, to meet pressing engagements, and will be obliged to those knowing themselves to be indebted to me, to make payment immediately, and without further notice.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, November 20, 1848.

Next Thursday is the day set apart for Thanksgiving and Prayer, in this as well as several other States.

A rumor has been in circulation that the Hon. Morris Loxe was dead. It is incorrect. He has been ill for some time past, but is rapidly recovering.

The Rev. Mr. MAURZ, late of our Seminary, is to be ordained to the Gospel Ministry in Frederick, on the 28th inst. He is, we understand, to be a Missionary to the East.

The Rev. WILLIAM M. BAUM, late of our Seminary, has become pastor of the Lutheran Church, at Middletown, Dauphin co., Pa.; and the Rev. LAWRENCE RIZEN, of the Lutheran Church at Lancaster, Ohio.

That Cider.

Our brother Whigs of Franklin acknowledge themselves beat by us at the last election, and express their willingness to forward the cider in due season. Suppose you send it over for our barbecue.

The Result in Pennsylvania.

We have received returns of the Presidential election from all the Counties of the State, forty of them official. When we receive a complete official return, we shall give the full vote. Gen. Taylor's majority over Cass, is 13,538, and over the vote of Cass and Van Buren combined, 2,563. Mr. Van Buren received over 10,000 votes in the State.

The gable end of a new brick building in Frederick, Md., fell on Wednesday last, and buried under the ruins Mr. N. Haller, Mr. Weddell, and a colored man. Messrs. Haller and Weddell were both badly if not fatally injured, and the colored man was killed.

The barn of Messrs. Taney and Elder, in Emmitsburg, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 10th inst. The Lutheran Church, which was near, caught fire, and received considerable damage in the steeple.

Ten of the very valuable horses belonging to the Menagerie of June, Titus & Co. were burned, with the stable in which they were, near Newark, N. J., on Tuesday evening week. They were worth at least \$150 apiece.

A fight took place between two fire companies in York, on the night of the 6th inst., in which stones were thrown, and knives and dirks used quite liberally. One lad named Jacob Heckert, aged about 18, was stabbed in three different places, two others slightly stabbed, and several others struck with stones. There is a hope of Heckert's recovery.

Judge Breckenridge, once Gen. Jackson's private Secretary, and his son, were each fined \$100 and costs by Judge Patton, at Pittsburg, on Thursday, for contempt of the Criminal Court in that City.

It is said that Mr. Clay did not vote at the late election. Indisposition is assigned as the reason.

New York.

The result of the Congressional Election in the State of New York, is 31 Whigs, 2 Barnburners, and 1 Democrat! Mr. Van Buren is thought to be somewhat ahead of Mr. Cass in the State, and Gen. Taylor about 55,000 ahead of the highest.

Massachusetts.

On Monday last the election was held in that State for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature and Congress. The present Governor and Lieutenant Governor—the Hon. John N. Briggs and Hon. John Reed—have been triumphantly elected by a larger majority than that of Gen. Taylor. Gov. Briggs' gain in 165 towns was 7,000 over the vote for Gen. Taylor.

Mr. WINTHROP, of Boston, the present popular Speaker of the House of Representatives, is re-elected to Congress by a very large majority. James H. Duncan, George Ashmun, Julius Rockwell, Horace Mann, and Joseph Grinnell, (all Whigs,) have been elected to Congress—in three districts there is no choice—one not heard from.

The vote in Boston, for Governor, was Briggs (Whig) 7,740—Phillips (F. Soil) 2,398—Cushing (Loco) 1,186.

The election for State Senators in Massachusetts has resulted in the choice of 17—all Whigs. In 5 counties there was no choice. In the House of Representatives there are 117 Whigs, 26 Free Soilers, and 5 Democrats. In 27 towns there was no choice.

An election for a member of Congress, and other local officers, took place in the State of Delaware on Tuesday last. Mr. Houston, the Whig candidate, was re-elected to Congress.

In the New York Legislature, the Whigs have 100 members, the Van Burenites 13, and the Cass men 8, and 9 to hear from.

Inauguration Day.

The 4th of March next falls on Sunday, and Gen. Taylor will be inaugurated on Monday, the 5th. This has occurred once before, since the adoption of the present Constitution, viz:—in the year 1821. It will not happen again until the year 1877. The inquisitive are raising the question as to who will be President on the 4th.

Vote of the Principal Cities.

The following is the vote for President in the four principal cities of the Union

	Taylor.	Cass.	Van Buren.
Baltimore.	10,711	10,595	72
Philadelphia.	31,829	21,516	577
New York.	48,562	19,952	5,050
Boston.	7,127	2,607	1,043

For the Adams Sentinel.
FROM AN OBSCURE WHIG,
Of the small Township of Germany, in the little
but noble County of Adams:

To THE WHIGS OF THE UNION—GREETING:

You have achieved a splendid, a glorious victory, in electing Gen. Z. TAYLOR to the Presidency of these United States. I do not say that you shall not rejoice and congratulate each other on that desirable and glorious event.—No, I say rejoice with your whole heart and soul for the blessing that has come upon our beloved country; but rejoice not as those who have no charity for a prostrate foe. When the days of your rejoicing are over, it will be your duty, calmly to reflect on the tremendous responsibility our success has brought upon us. Look, but for a brief period, with a steady eye, on the present untoward condition of our national affairs. Take first a view of our financial affairs. You will see that the late war with Mexico has involved us in a heavy debt—you will find our Government in the money market as a borrower—you will find that our revenue falls far short of being sufficient to meet the interest of that debt, to pay the gratuity or indemnity (if you please) to the Mexican Government to make peace with us, and the current expenses of our own government. An agricultural, a manufacturing, and lastly a commercial view, will convince you that all those interests are in a most depressed condition, brought on by a long series of bad, if not wicked Locofoco legislation.

The proper remedies must, and no doubt will, be applied by the coming Whig Administration, supported and sustained by a Whig Congress. But those remedies must be carefully matured, before they can with safety be applied. Too much precipitancy in the commencement, instead of remedying, might make those evils (if possible) still worse. Some considerable time must elapse, before the salutary effects of those remedies can be sensibly felt by the country at large. In the meantime, our ancient enemy will not fail to charge to our success, every evil that must of necessity yet flow from the effects of their own bad measures, evils that must and will be felt before a Whig Administration can get properly under way, and instead of giving us that need of praise to which we shall justly be entitled, if by our ingenuity and good measures we shall be able to prevent the affairs of the country from getting worse for some six or perhaps twelve months to come, the Locofoco party will charge to us every evil that shall befall the country from the 7th day of November, 1848, the day of our glorious victory. My reasons for believing that matters must and will get worse before the coming administration can mature and apply the proper corrections, are various and cogent, but as my communication is already somewhat lengthy, I must content myself with giving you one of those reasons.

The Tariff of 1846, commonly known as Mr. Walker's British Free Trade Tariff, has been the means of throwing an immense amount of foreign goods into our markets, inasmuch that the balance of trade is vastly against us. This balance must be met, must be liquidated in some way, in a few months from this time; and how is it to be liquidated? Will our Free Trade Tariff induce the British merchants, to whom this balance is principally due, to take in payment our surplus breadstuffs, beef and pork? Not at all, unless compelled by dire famine. As proof of this, it is only necessary to state one fact. Some few months ago the British government advertised for some twenty-five thousand tierces of pork and beef for Irish consumption. An offer was made to furnish the required amount in American beef and pork. The bid was rejected, and British bids accepted, at from twenty to twenty-two shillings per tierce higher: and this is the way our free trade system works in England. But the balance of trade standing against us, must be met, and how? I ask again. In specie, and in specie only. And it will require the most judicious management on the part of our Banks to avoid a suspension, unless the result of the late election, (and I hope and believe it will be, Cass,) shall infuse such confidence throughout the country as will be sufficient to enable the Banks to weather the coming storm.—These are many other difficulties with which the party now coming into power will have to grapple, but I hope and trust we shall be able to overcome them all.

The Civil Revolution in our Federal Government, not being a revolution of force, but of the ballot-boxes, operating through the Constitution, is not of instant effect, but abides the time of the Laws and the Constitution.—Hence the election of Zachary Taylor will not eject the Government of James K. Polk instantly, nor on the fourth of March next, as might be supposed; nay, not until the new Congress assembles, and breathes into the whole Government a spirit fresh from the People. The government of Zachary Taylor is to be the government of Congress, not the government of one man; and hence, before the Whig government can be complete, the new Congress must assemble. The existing Whig House will save us from further aggressions of Locofocoism, and it may, perhaps, modify the Sub Treasury, and better the Tariff, the Senate concurring; but some time will elapse necessarily, before the fresh-born spirit of the People will be infused into all the branches of the Government.

What, however, we may calculate upon, is a safe, prudent, Constitutional Executive, and that too, on the 4th of March next.—N. Y. Ez.

The Result.

The following is, we think, a correct return of the Electoral vote for President:

For TAYLOR.	For CASS.
Vermont.	6 Maine.
Massachusetts.	12 New Hampshire.
Rhode Island.	4 Michigan.
Connecticut.	6 Ohio.
New York.	36 South Carolina.
New Jersey.	7 Alabama.
Pennsylvania.	26 Missouri.
Delaware.	3 Virginia.
Maryland.	8 Indiana.
Kentucky.	12 Illinois.
North Carolina.	11 Wisconsin.
Tennessee.	13 Iowa.
Georgia.	10 Arkansas.
Louisiana.	6 Mississippi.
Florida.	3 Texas.

Total, 163, Total, 127

There is some little doubt as to Virginia, Mississippi and Alabama—but we incline to the opinion that they have gone for Cass.

Gen. Taylor has 17 votes certain, more than necessary for his election.

The Election fraud case, in the Penn district, at Philadelphia, has resulted so far in the holding to bail, in \$500 each, for trial at Court in December, of seven of the officers of election, on the charge of making false returns, &c.



TAYLOR CELEBRATION.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Taylor men of the Borough and vicinity, held at the Court-house on Wednesday the 15th of November inst., for the purpose of making preparations to celebrate our late glorious victories, THOMAS WARREN, of the Borough, was called to the chair, and JONAS SLEAZER, Sr., and SAMUEL COCKAN, of Cumberland township, appointed Vice Presidents, and Wm. B. McClellan and Anthony B. Kirtz, appointed Secretaries.

On motion of H. J. SCHREINER, a Committee of five was appointed to report to the meeting some mode of celebrating our recent political victories. The Chair appointed H. J. Schreiner, David M. Conaughy, Geo. W. McClellan, J. Baldwin, and Jas. A. Thompson, who after some deliberation, furnished the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recommend the celebration of our late Political Victories, by a Dinner and Torch-Light Procession, and that a general invitation be tendered to our friends throughout the County, and that a Committee of Arrangement be appointed.

In pursuance of this resolution, the Chair appointed the following persons to compose the Committee of Arrangement.—D. M. Smyser, Benjamin Schriber, J. Hughlinbaugh, Levi McElroy, S. R. Russell, G. W. McClellan, George C. Strickhouser, John A. Little, Jas. A. Thompson, and A. B. Kirtz.

On motion, the Chair appointed the following Committee on Finance.—D. A. Buchler, James F. Fahnstock, and H. J. Schreiner.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

THE CELEBRATION.

The Committee of Arrangement, appointed to make preparations for the Celebration of the recent political victories, assembled on Thursday evening, at the house of A. B. Kirtz, Esq., and organized by appointing D. M. Smyser, Esq., Chairman, and Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., Secretary. On motion, it was

Resolved, That THURSDAY the 30th day of NOVEMBER be, and is hereby appointed as the day on which the above celebration shall take place.

Resolved, That no transparency, no motto, or device whatever—shall be displayed, unless previously approved by the Committee of Arrangement, or some member thereof, and that every courtesy and kindness be displayed towards our political opponents.

A FREE BARBACUE

Will be given, to be served up at 1 o'clock, p. m., after which several Addresses will be delivered by Speakers invited for the occasion—to be followed by a TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION in the evening—of which further notice will be given.

The celebration will be accompanied by the firing of Cannon, under the immediate supervision of Mr. ALEXANDER FRAZIER, as principal cannonier.

A cordial invitation is extended to the friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE, throughout this and the adjoining counties, to attend and to participate in the festivities of the day and evening.

G. W. McCLELLAN, Sec'y.

GRAND CELEBRATION

IN HONOR OF THE ELECTION OF Taylor, Fillmore, Johnston, & Nos!

THE Whigs of the York Springs District intend celebrating the recent victories of the 10th of October and the 7th of November, in PETERSBURG,

On Friday Evening, the 24th inst., by a GENERAL ILLUMINATION, and Grand Triumphal Torch-Light Procession,

with banners, transparencies, &c., accompanied by a good Band of Music.

The Whigs of the York Springs District—the banner district of the county—tender the compliments of this great Coon season to their friends throughout the County, and cordially invite them to come and join with them in celebrating this great triumph of the Whig party. The services of a good Brass Band have been secured for this occasion.

J. A. Gardner, J. W. Pearson, J. T. Ferree, J. T. Stephens, Samuel Shelly, Adam Gardner, Benjamin Gardner, William Peters, Committee of Arrangement.

PROGRAMME:

The Illumination will commence at 6 o'clock, p. m. The Procession will form opposite White Hall at half past six, and march through the village, after which a Bonfire will take place.

FRANKLIN GARDNER, Chief Marshal.

Peter-burg, Nov. 20.

The National Intelligencer says:—"We have received from Pennsylvania communications showing the manly and successful efforts of the Whigs in the late struggle. Now that victory has crowned their exertions, it is due to that great Commonwealth—the battle field of the Presidential contest—to say that she has nobly performed her duty; and to the Whigs of Pennsylvania the whole Union owes a debt of gratitude."

We already know that the Free States have given sixty-seven and the Slave States sixty-six Electoral votes for Taylor and Fillmore—being a majority of the electoral votes in both sections of the country. This exhibits in a strong light the confidence which the people repose in the integrity and wisdom of Gen. Taylor. He will take his place at the head of the Government, not as the successful candidate of any section of the country, but as the choice of the people. And we may look to his election as ensuring to the country permanent national harmony and prosperity.—Nat. Intel.

Gen. Scott.—The veteran Commander-in-Chief of the Army, is now in Washington. He was sent for, (says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot,) by the Administration—mutual explanations were made—and Winfield Scott assumes his old quarters and position.

Hon. Millard Fillmore.

We noticed the other day that the Hon. Millard Fillmore, Vice President elect, was in New York and stopping at the Irving House. On Tuesday evening the Whig General Committee waited upon him in a body, to tender him their congratulations upon the gratifying result of the Presidential election, which was done through the Hon. Philip Hone, their chairman, in a neat and pertinent address. Mr. Fillmore responded to the compliment briefly, and from his address we make the following extract:

"I can only thank you, in my embarrassment, but I am sure that it is not to me this tribute is rendered, but to the illustrious man under whose name and whose principles we have achieved the brilliant civil victory that the Telegraph for the week past has been sending to us. In that man, and his simplicity, energy, and straightforwardness, I have the highest confidence. I have never had the honor of taking him by the hand, or of meeting him face to face, but I have studied well his character, and I feel, therefore, that I know him well—for it is a character plain and open, to be read by everybody, and not of that complex nature that deludes and puzzles the observer. I have no doubt that under his administration you will realize all the high and patriotic expectations that you entertain, and that the country will receive an impetus and a direction, under his honest hands, that will go far, not only to make it flourish, but to make its institutions endure. I look to him with confidence for a restoration of sound republican principles, and for an administration of honest men; and with him, I am sure, we shall have the government of the popular voice—not the expression of the arbitrary will of one man. What the people demand the people will have, and upon them will depend the success of the administration of Zachary Taylor. (Cheers.)"

A Live Whig.—A gentleman of Providence, who has been travelling all over the world for two years, reached home on Wednesday morning, the 8th inst. He had been making his calculations for months, so as to reach Providence in time to vote for Taylor. He was not aware of the alteration in the day of election, and did not ascertain it till he saw it in a Providence paper at Jamaica.—He had engaged passage in a steamer which was to leave in a week, but fearing that he might be too late, he started in an open pilot boat for St. Jago, to take another steamer. He reached St. Jago half an hour too late. He returned to Jamaica, having been in the pilot boat three days, and took the steamer for Havana. There he took the Crescent City which was compelled to put into Wilmington for coal. At Wilmington, fearing that the detention of the boat might make him too late, he started overland, travelling night and day, and although detained one night at Washington, by arriving half an hour too late, he reached Worcester on the day of the election, soon after the last train of cars had departed from Providence. There he tried to hire a locomotive to bring him to Providence, but the agents of the road did not dare to send one, without notice, for fear of meeting the upward train; and it was so late that an hour express could not reach Providence till the polls had closed.

For such devotion to his principles he deserves to have a place in every Whig heart.

The Fly.—Near Rohrersville, in Washington county, Md., Mr. Daniel Hoffer has just finished sowing a field of wheat the second time, the first sowing having been entirely swept by the fly.—A number of other fields in the neighborhood have shared the same fate. These fields are all stubble ground.

Circumstances.—The Native towns of Cass and Van Buren both voted for Taylor by decisive majorities. Exeter, N. H., (the birth-place of Cass,) gave Taylor 291, Cass 177, Van Buren 72, scattering 5; Taylor over all 43. Kinderhook (Van Buren's native town) gave Taylor 295, Van Buren 214, Cass 169; Taylor's plurality 51.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	5 00 to 5 12
Wheat,	1 00 to 1 10
Rye,	60 to 61
Corn,	52 to 53
Oats,	25 to 26
Reef Cattle,	4 00 to 6 00

MARRIED.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. H. Holland, Mr. JOHN LAVER, to Miss MARY LITTLE—all of this borough.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Seehler, Mr. HENRY ELLI, (son of Mr. Jacob Sell) to Miss LUCIANA HEATY, daughter of Mr. George Heagy—both of this county.

On the 2d inst. in East Berlin, by the Rev. Mr. Deiminger, Mr. SAMUEL MINTZ, to Miss ANNA MARIA HERTHUS—both of that place.

On the 7th inst. by the same, near East Berlin, Mr. JACOB GIBBSMAN, to Miss CAROLINE SPANGLER.

On the 11th inst. by the same, Mr. GEORGE P. BACHMAN, to Miss ELIZABETH BACHMAN—both of East Berlin.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. J. A. Murray, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS, of this county, to Miss S. J. HART, of York county.

On Tuesday morning, the 11th inst. by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Rev. HENRY HARBALING, Pastor of the German Reformed Church, Lewisburg, Pa., to Miss MARY LOUISA, daughter of James F. Linn, Esq. of the same place.

DIED.

On the 12th inst. in East Berlin, Mr. WILLIAM BOENENBERGER, in the 61st year of his age.

On the 15th of October, at Franklin Square, Columbiana county, Ohio, Dr. ISRAEL P. WILSON, formerly of Mendon township, Adams county, in the 41st year of his age.

In York, on the 10th inst. Rev. STEPHEN BOYER, aged 75 years. He was for many years a Minister of the Presbyterian Church, and for the last 21 years occupied the situation of Principal of the York county Academy.

Natural Gas.—A vein of highly inflammable gas was struck a few days since, while boring for water in Franklin county, (Ky.) After penetrating with an auger to the depth of ninety-seven feet, the gas found its way in a large volume to the surface, and when ignited burned brilliantly. The discoverer has introduced it into his dwelling, and supposes the quantity which escapes from the auger-hole sufficient to light up a city.

THE SABBATH.

THERE will be a meeting of the friends of the Christian Sabbath in the English Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, on Thursday Evening next, at 7 1/2 o'clock, to appoint Delegates to the Sabbath Convention, to assemble in this place on the 29th inst. The Clergy and members of the several religious denominations are respectfully invited to attend.

Nov. 20.

LAST NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to ROBERT W. McSHERRY, the claims against whom were transferred to John Cooper and the heirs of McSherry, will take notice that payment of these claims will be required by the 20th of December next. These claims are in the hands of the subscribers, and will be put, by direction of the parties to whom they are assigned, into the hands of an officer for collection, if not paid before the above mentioned date.

COOPER & MCCREARY, Attorneys for J. Cooper and others.

Nov. 20.

NOTICE.

Estate of David Horner, deceased. NOTICE is hereby given that letters of Administration on the estate of DAVID HORNER, late of Peters township, Franklin county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township. They therefore notify all persons having claims or demands against the said estate, to make known the same to them without delay; and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

ROBERT C. HORNER, J. Adm'r. JAMES D. SCOTT, 3d.

Nov. 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE, On Saturday the 9th of December next, at 1 o'clock, p. m., at the house of JAMES A. THOMSON, in the borough of Gettysburg,

A FARM, Containing about 200 Acres. This farm is situated about 1/2 of a mile from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Emmitsburg. There is on it a

Log Dwelling-house, A LOG STABLE, a well of good water, an ORCHARD, a sufficient quantity of excellent Meadow, and about 7 acres of Wood-land.

It desired, that part of the said Farm lying East of the Emmitsburg road will be sold separate. This part of it contains about 100 acres, including the Meadow and Woodland. If the last mentioned part should be sold separate, the part of the Farm lying West of the Road will be sold in Lots. Terms—one-third of the purchase money to be paid in hand; the balance in two equal annual payments without interest.

JAMES COOPER.

Nov. 20.

COLLECTORS, TAKE NOTICE.

THE Collectors of Taxes in the different Townships of Adams County, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their duplicates on or before Saturday the 30th day of December next—on which day the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations.

As funds are required to meet the immediate demands against the County, the Collectors will be expected to use all possible diligence towards an immediate collection of their assessments, and to pay the amount realized into the Treasury, on or before the November Court.

A. HEINTZELMAN, JACOB KING, J. G. MORNINGSTAR, Comm'rs. Attest: J. AUGUSTAUGH, Clerk. Nov. 13.

SABBATH CONVENTION.

At the Sabbath Convention held in Chambersburg on the 26th of January, 1848, the undersigned were appointed a Committee to call another Sabbath Convention of the friends of the Sabbath, to meet in the borough of Gettysburg, at such time as they shall deem best. In accordance with the above appointment, the friends of the Sabbath in the counties of Franklin, Perry, Dauphin, Cumberland, York and Adams, are invited to send delegates from towns, districts and churches, to a Convention to be held on

Wednesday the 29th of November next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., in the English Lutheran Church, in Gettysburg.

Several Addresses may be expected from Rev. Messrs. Nevins, Sharp, and Morris, Judge Hepburn, A. R. Stevenson, Esq., and others. Rev. D. D. CLARKE, Rev. J. N. HOFFMAN, Rev. W. PHILLIPS, J. M. ARL, Rev. S. SPRINGER, S. SNAIL, Rev. A. W. NEVINS, Gen. FETTER, Committee. Oct. 30.

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Pottsville Turnpike Company," have this day declared a Dividend of

One per cent.

on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 11th of December.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treas'r. Nov. 6. [13] 31

FOR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent, from the first day of April next, the

TAVERN PROPERTY, in South Baltimore-street, Gettysburg, recently occupied by Henry FOMER—The location is a good one for a STORE, or public business of any kind. It can conveniently be made to accommodate two families. An early application is requested.

MOSES MCLEAN. Oct. 30.

LADIES?

The prettiest Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. in town are to be found at STEVENSON & Co. and see them. Nov. 6

LANDS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PRIVATE SALE, SEVERAL SMALL FARMS, the one-half in hand, the balance in payments to suit purchasers, bearing lawful interest.—These Farms are situated in Dickinson township, Cumberland county, Pa.

One has 130 Acres, well improved, part limestone land, for which I will take \$10 per acre.

Another 150 Acres, tolerably improved, with a small House and small Barn, at \$20 per acre.

Another about 136 Acres, also a small House and Barn, at \$18 per acre.

Also, one of 111 Acres, part cleared, but no buildings, at

LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. M. Stevenson,
The Cheapest Assortment of
Fall and Winter Dry Goods, Groceries,
Hardware, &c. &c.,
at the prices of goods, has brought to him
place.

BY APPOINTMENT TO THE
particularize is unnecessary. His stock is
full. Purchasers are requested to call and ex-
amine the goods, assured that it will be to
their advantage.

Country Produce of all kinds wanted.
Oct. 20, 1848.

More New Goods at Cheapside!

D. Middlecoff

HAS just received from Philadelphia a
splendid assortment of Fashionable Fan-
cy and Staple.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
To which he respectfully invites the attention
of the public in general, and the Ladies in par-
ticular, and which he determined to offer cheap-
er than those who paid him the most, can
do.

He will sell at 2 cents—very hand-
some ones, and satinet at 4, well worn
12 1/2, and M. de Laines 10 cents—such as sold
recently at 20 cents. Alpaca for 12 1/2 cents;
Oregon Flannel 12 1/2, 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 22 1/2, 24 1/2, 26 1/2, 28 1/2, 30 1/2, 32 1/2, 34 1/2, 36 1/2, 38 1/2, 40 1/2, 42 1/2, 44 1/2, 46 1/2, 48 1/2, 50 1/2, 52 1/2, 54 1/2, 56 1/2, 58 1/2, 60 1/2, 62 1/2, 64 1/2, 66 1/2, 68 1/2, 70 1/2, 72 1/2, 74 1/2, 76 1/2, 78 1/2, 80 1/2, 82 1/2, 84 1/2, 86 1/2, 88 1/2, 90 1/2, 92 1/2, 94 1/2, 96 1/2, 98 1/2, 100 1/2, 102 1/2, 104 1/2, 106 1/2, 108 1/2, 110 1/2, 112 1/2, 114 1/2, 116 1/2, 118 1/2, 120 1/2, 122 1/2, 124 1/2, 126 1/2, 128 1/2, 130 1/2, 132 1/2, 134 1/2, 136 1/2, 138 1/2, 140 1/2, 142 1/2, 144 1/2, 146 1/2, 148 1/2, 150 1/2, 152 1/2, 154 1/2, 156 1/2, 158 1/2, 160 1/2, 162 1/2, 164 1/2, 166 1/2, 168 1/2, 170 1/2, 172 1/2, 174 1/2, 176 1/2, 178 1/2, 180 1/2, 182 1/2, 184 1/2, 186 1/2, 188 1/2, 190 1/2, 192 1/2, 194 1/2, 196 1/2, 198 1/2, 200 1/2, 202 1/2, 204 1/2, 206 1/2, 208 1/2, 210 1/2, 212 1/2, 214 1/2, 216 1/2, 218 1/2, 220 1/2, 222 1/2, 224 1/2, 226 1/2, 228 1/2, 230 1/2, 232 1/2, 234 1/2, 236 1/2, 238 1/2, 240 1/2, 242 1/2, 244 1/2, 246 1/2, 248 1/2, 250 1/2, 252 1/2, 254 1/2, 256 1/2, 258 1/2, 260 1/2, 262 1/2, 264 1/2, 266 1/2, 268 1/2, 270 1/2, 272 1/2, 274 1/2, 276 1/2, 278 1/2, 280 1/2, 282 1/2, 284 1/2, 286 1/2, 288 1/2, 290 1/2, 292 1/2, 294 1/2, 296 1/2, 298 1/2, 300 1/2, 302 1/2, 304 1/2, 306 1/2, 308 1/2, 310 1/2, 312 1/2, 314 1/2, 316 1/2, 318 1/2, 320 1/2, 322 1/2, 324 1/2, 326 1/2, 328 1/2, 330 1/2, 332 1/2, 334 1/2, 336 1/2, 338 1/2, 340 1/2, 342 1/2, 344 1/2, 346 1/2, 348 1/2, 350 1/2, 352 1/2, 354 1/2, 356 1/2, 358 1/2, 360 1/2, 362 1/2, 364 1/2, 366 1/2, 368 1/2, 370 1/2, 372 1/2, 374 1/2, 376 1/2, 378 1/2, 380 1/2, 382 1/2, 384 1/2, 386 1/2, 388 1/2, 390 1/2, 392 1/2, 394 1/2, 396 1/2, 398 1/2, 400 1/2, 402 1/2, 404 1/2, 406 1/2, 408 1/2, 410 1/2, 412 1/2, 414 1/2, 416 1/2, 418 1/2, 420 1/2, 422 1/2, 424 1/2, 426 1/2, 428 1/2, 430 1/2, 432 1/2, 434 1/2, 436 1/2, 438 1/2, 440 1/2, 442 1/2, 444 1/2, 446 1/2, 448 1/2, 450 1/2, 452 1/2, 454 1/2, 456 1/2, 458 1/2, 460 1/2, 462 1/2, 464 1/2, 466 1/2, 468 1/2, 470 1/2, 472 1/2, 474 1/2, 476 1/2, 478 1/2, 480 1/2, 482 1/2, 484 1/2, 486 1/2, 488 1/2, 490 1/2, 492 1/2, 494 1/2, 496 1/2, 498 1/2, 500 1/2, 502 1/2, 504 1/2, 506 1/2, 508 1/2, 510 1/2, 512 1/2, 514 1/2, 516 1/2, 518 1/2, 520 1/2, 522 1/2, 524 1/2, 526 1/2, 528 1/2, 530 1/2, 532 1/2, 534 1/2, 536 1/2, 538 1/2, 540 1/2, 542 1/2, 544 1/2, 546 1/2, 548 1/2, 550 1/2, 552 1/2, 554 1/2, 556 1/2, 558 1/2, 560 1/2, 562 1/2, 564 1/2, 566 1/2, 568 1/2, 570 1/2, 572 1/2, 574 1/2, 576 1/2, 578 1/2, 580 1/2, 582 1/2, 584 1/2, 586 1/2, 588 1/2, 590 1/2, 592 1/2, 594 1/2, 596 1/2, 598 1/2, 600 1/2, 602 1/2, 604 1/2, 606 1/2, 608 1/2, 610 1/2, 612 1/2, 614 1/2, 616 1/2, 618 1/2, 620 1/2, 622 1/2, 624 1/2, 626 1/2, 628 1/2, 630 1/2, 632 1/2, 634 1/2, 636 1/2, 638 1/2, 640 1/2, 642 1/2, 644 1/2, 646 1/2, 648 1/2, 650 1/2, 652 1/2, 654 1/2, 656 1/2, 658 1/2, 660 1/2, 662 1/2, 664 1/2, 666 1/2, 668 1/2, 670 1/2, 672 1/2, 674 1/2, 676 1/2, 678 1/2, 680 1/2, 682 1/2, 684 1/2, 686 1/2, 688 1/2, 690 1/2, 692 1/2, 694 1/2, 696 1/2, 698 1/2, 700 1/2, 702 1/2, 704 1/2, 706 1/2, 708 1/2, 710 1/2, 712 1/2, 714 1/2, 716 1/2, 718 1/2, 720 1/2, 722 1/2, 724 1/2, 726 1/2, 728 1/2, 730 1/2, 732 1/2, 734 1/2, 736 1/2, 738 1/2, 740 1/2, 742 1/2, 744 1/2, 746 1/2, 748 1/2, 750 1/2, 752 1/2, 754 1/2, 756 1/2, 758 1/2, 760 1/2, 762 1/2, 764 1/2, 766 1/2, 768 1/2, 770 1/2, 772 1/2, 774 1/2, 776 1/2, 778 1/2, 780 1/2, 782 1/2, 784 1/2, 786 1/2, 788 1/2, 790 1/2, 792 1/2, 794 1/2, 796 1/2, 798 1/2, 800 1/2, 802 1/2, 804 1/2, 806 1/2, 808 1/2, 810 1/2, 812 1/2, 814 1/2, 816 1/2, 818 1/2, 820 1/2, 822 1/2, 824 1/2, 826 1/2, 828 1/2, 830 1/2, 832 1/2, 834 1/2, 836 1/2, 838 1/2, 840 1/2, 842 1/2, 844 1/2, 846 1/2, 848 1/2, 850 1/2, 852 1/2, 854 1/2, 856 1/2, 858 1/2, 860 1/2, 862 1/2, 864 1/2, 866 1/2, 868 1/2, 870 1/2, 872 1/2, 874 1/2, 876 1/2, 878 1/2, 880 1/2, 882 1/2, 884 1/2, 886 1/2, 888 1/2, 890 1/2, 892 1/2, 894 1/2, 896 1/2, 898 1/2, 900 1/2, 902 1/2, 904 1/2, 906 1/2, 908 1/2, 910 1/2, 912 1/2, 914 1/2, 916 1/2, 918 1/2, 920 1/2, 922 1/2, 924 1/2, 926 1/2, 928 1/2, 930 1/2, 932 1/2, 934 1/2, 936 1/2, 938 1/2, 940 1/2, 942 1/2, 944 1/2, 946 1/2, 948 1/2, 950 1/2, 952 1/2, 954 1/2, 956 1/2, 958 1/2, 960 1/2, 962 1/2, 964 1/2, 966 1/2, 968 1/2, 970 1/2, 972 1/2, 974 1/2, 976 1/2, 978 1/2, 980 1/2, 982 1/2, 984 1/2, 986 1/2, 988 1/2, 990 1/2, 992 1/2, 994 1/2, 996 1/2, 998 1/2, 1000 1/2, 1002 1/2, 1004 1/2, 1006 1/2, 1008 1/2, 1010 1/2, 1012 1/2, 1014 1/2, 1016 1/2, 1018 1/2, 1020 1/2, 1022 1/2, 1024 1/2, 1026 1/2, 1028 1/2, 1030 1/2, 1032 1/2, 1034 1/2, 1036 1/2, 1038 1/2, 1040 1/2, 1042 1/2, 1044 1/2, 1046 1/2, 1048 1/2, 1050 1/2, 1052 1/2, 1054 1/2, 1056 1/2, 1058 1/2, 1060 1/2, 1062 1/2, 1064 1/2, 1066 1/2, 1068 1/2, 1070 1/2, 1072 1/2, 1074 1/2, 1076 1/2, 1078 1/2, 1080 1/2, 1082 1/2, 1084 1/2, 1086 1/2, 1088 1/2, 1090 1/2, 1092 1/2, 1094 1/2, 1096 1/2, 1098 1/2, 1100 1/2, 1102 1/2, 1104 1/2, 1106 1/2, 1108 1/2, 1110 1/2, 1112 1/2, 1114 1/2, 1116 1/2, 1118 1/2, 1120 1/2, 1122 1/2, 1124 1/2, 1126 1/2, 1128 1/2, 1130 1/2, 1132 1/2, 1134 1/2, 1136 1/2, 1138 1/2, 1140 1/2, 1142 1/2, 1144 1/2, 1146 1/2, 1148 1/2, 1150 1/2, 1152 1/2, 1154 1/2, 1156 1/2, 1158 1/2, 1160 1/2, 1162 1/2, 1164 1/2, 1166 1/2, 1168 1/2, 1170 1/2, 1172 1/2, 1174 1/2, 1176 1/2, 1178 1/2, 1180 1/2, 1182 1/2, 1184 1/2, 1186 1/2, 1188 1/2, 1190 1/2, 1192 1/2, 1194 1/2, 1196 1/2, 1198 1/2, 1200 1/2, 1202 1/2, 1204 1/2, 1206 1/2, 1208 1/2, 1210 1/2, 1212 1/2, 1214 1/2, 1216 1/2, 1218 1/2, 1220 1/2, 1222 1/2, 1224 1/2, 1226 1/2, 1228 1/2, 1230 1/2, 1232 1/2, 1234 1/2, 1236 1/2, 1238 1/2, 1240 1/2, 1242 1/2, 1244 1/2, 1246 1/2, 1248 1/2, 1250 1/2, 1252 1/2, 1254 1/2, 1256 1/2, 1258 1/2, 1260 1/2, 1262 1/2, 1264 1/2, 1266 1/2, 1268 1/2, 1270 1/2, 1272 1/2, 1274 1/2, 1276 1/2, 1278 1/2, 1280 1/2, 1282 1/2, 1284 1/2, 1286 1/2, 1288 1/2, 1290 1/2, 1292 1/2, 1294 1/2, 1296 1/2, 1298 1/2, 1300 1/2, 1302 1/2, 1304 1/2, 1306 1/2, 1308 1/2, 1310 1/2, 1312 1/2, 1314 1/2, 1316 1/2, 1318 1/2, 1320 1/2, 1322 1/2, 1324 1/2, 1326 1/2, 1328 1/2, 1330 1/2, 1332 1/2, 1334 1/2, 1336 1/2, 1338 1/2, 1340 1/2, 1342 1/2, 1344 1/2, 1346 1/2, 1348 1/2, 1350 1/2, 1352 1/2, 1354 1/2, 1356 1/2, 1358 1/2, 1360 1/2, 1362 1/2, 1364 1/2, 1366 1/2, 1368 1/2, 1370 1/2, 1372 1/2, 1374 1/2, 1376 1/2, 1378 1/2, 1380 1/2, 1382 1/2, 1384 1/2, 1386 1/2, 1388 1/2, 1390 1/2, 1392 1/2, 1394 1/2, 1396 1/2, 1398 1/2, 1400 1/2, 1402 1/2, 1404 1/2, 1406 1/2, 1408 1/2, 1410 1/2, 1412 1/2, 1414 1/2, 1416 1/2, 1418 1/2, 1420 1/2, 1422 1/2, 1424 1/2, 1426 1/2, 1428 1/2, 1430 1/2, 1432 1/2, 1434 1/2, 1436 1/2, 1438 1/2, 1440 1/2, 1442 1/2, 1444 1/2, 1446 1/2, 1448 1/2, 1450 1/2, 1452 1/2, 1454 1/2, 1456 1/2, 1458 1/2, 1460 1/2, 1462 1/2, 1464 1/2, 1466 1/2, 1468 1/2, 1470 1/2, 1472 1/2, 1474 1/2, 1476 1/2, 1478 1/2, 1480 1/2, 1482 1/2, 1484 1/2, 1486 1/2, 1488 1/2, 1490 1/2, 1492 1/2, 1494 1/2, 1496 1/2, 1498 1/2, 1500 1/2, 1502 1/2, 1504 1/2, 1506 1/2, 1508 1/2, 1510 1/2, 1512 1/2, 1514 1/2, 1516 1/2, 1518 1/2, 1520 1/2, 1522 1/2, 1524 1/2, 1526 1/2, 1528 1/2, 1530 1/2, 1532 1/2, 1534 1/2, 1536 1/2, 1538 1/2, 1540 1/2, 1542 1/2, 1544 1/2, 1546 1/2, 1548 1/2, 1550 1/2, 1552 1/2, 1554 1/2, 1556 1/2, 1558 1/2, 1560 1/2, 1562 1/2, 1564 1/2, 1566 1/2, 1568 1/2, 1570 1/2, 1572 1/2, 1574 1/2, 1576 1/2, 1578 1/2, 1580 1/2, 1582 1/2, 1584 1/2, 1586 1/2, 1588 1/2, 1590 1/2, 1592 1/2, 1594 1/2, 1596 1/2, 1598 1/2, 1600 1/2, 1602 1/2, 1604 1/2, 1606 1/2, 1608 1/2, 1610 1/2, 1612 1/2, 1614 1/2, 1616 1/2, 1618 1/2, 1620 1/2, 1622 1/2, 1624 1/2, 1626 1/2, 1628 1/2, 1630 1/2, 1632 1/2, 1634 1/2, 1636 1/2, 1638 1/2, 1640 1/2, 1642 1/2, 1644 1/2, 1646 1/2, 1648 1/2, 1650 1/2, 1652 1/2, 1654 1/2, 1656 1/2, 1658 1/2, 1660 1/2, 1662 1/2, 1664 1/2, 1666 1/2, 1668 1/2, 1670 1/2, 1672 1/2, 1674 1/2, 1676 1/2, 1678 1/2, 1680 1/2, 1682 1/2, 1684 1/2, 1686 1/2, 1688 1/2, 1690 1/2, 1692 1/2, 1694 1/2, 1696 1/2, 1698 1/2, 1700 1/2, 1702 1/2, 1704 1/2, 1706 1/2, 1708 1/2, 1710 1/2, 1712 1/2, 1714 1/2, 1716 1/2, 1718 1/2, 1720 1/2, 1722 1/2, 1724 1/2, 1726 1/2, 1728 1/2, 1730 1/2, 1732 1/2, 1734 1/2, 1736 1/2, 1738 1/2, 1740 1/2, 1742 1/2, 1744 1/2, 1746 1/2, 1748 1/2, 1750 1/2, 1752 1/2, 1754 1/2, 1756 1/2, 1758 1/2, 1760 1/2, 1762 1/2, 1764 1/2, 1766 1/2, 1768 1/2, 1770 1/2, 1772 1/2, 1774 1/2, 1776 1/2, 1778 1/2, 1780 1/2, 1782 1/2, 1784 1/2, 1786 1/2, 1788 1/2, 1790 1/2, 1792 1/2, 1794 1/2, 1796 1/2, 1798 1/2, 1800 1/2, 1802 1/2, 1804 1/2, 1806 1/2, 1808 1/2, 1810 1/2, 1812 1/2, 1814 1/2, 1816 1/2, 1818 1/2, 1820 1/2, 1822 1/2, 1824 1/2, 1826 1/2, 1828 1/2, 1830 1/2, 1832 1/2, 1834 1/2, 1836 1/2, 1838 1/2, 1840 1/2, 1842 1/2, 1844 1/2, 1846 1/2, 1848 1/2, 1850 1/2, 1852 1/2, 1854 1/2, 1856 1/2, 1858 1/2, 1860 1/2, 1862 1/2, 1864 1/2, 1866 1/2, 1868 1/2, 1870 1/2, 1872 1/2, 1874 1/2, 1876 1/2, 1878 1/2, 1880 1/2, 1882 1/2, 1884 1/2, 1886 1/2, 1888 1/2, 1890 1/2, 1892 1/2, 1894 1/2, 1896 1/2, 1898 1/2, 1900 1/2, 1902 1/2, 1904 1/2, 1906 1/2, 1908 1/2, 1910 1/2, 1912 1/2, 1914 1/2, 1916 1/2, 1918 1/2, 1920 1/2, 1922 1/2, 1924 1/2, 1926 1/2, 1928 1/2, 1930 1/2, 1932 1/2, 1934 1/2, 1936 1/2, 1938 1/2, 1940 1/2, 1942 1/2, 1944 1/2, 1946 1/2, 1948 1/2, 1950 1/2, 1952 1/2, 1954 1/2, 1956 1/2, 1958 1/2, 1960 1/2, 1962 1/2, 1964 1/2, 1966 1/2, 1968 1/2, 1970 1/2, 1972 1/2, 1974 1/2, 1976 1/2, 1978 1/2, 1980 1/2, 1982 1/2, 1984 1/2, 1986 1/2, 1988 1/2, 1990 1/2, 1992 1/2, 1994 1/2, 1996 1/2, 1998 1/2, 2000 1/2, 2002 1/2, 2004 1/2, 2006 1/2, 2008 1/2, 2010 1/2, 2012 1/2, 2014 1/2, 2016 1/2, 2018 1/2, 2020 1/2, 2022 1/2, 2024 1/2, 2026 1/2, 2028 1/2, 2030 1/2, 2032 1/2, 2034 1/2, 2036 1/2, 2038 1/2, 2040 1/2, 2042 1/2, 2044 1/2, 2046 1/2, 2048 1/2, 2050 1/2, 2052 1/2, 2054 1/2, 2056 1/2, 2058 1/2, 2060 1/2, 2062 1/2, 2064 1/2, 2066 1/2, 2068 1/2, 2070 1/2, 2072 1/2, 2074 1/2, 2076 1/2, 2078 1/2, 2080 1/2, 2082 1/2, 2084 1/2, 2086 1/2, 2088 1/2, 2090 1/2, 2092 1/2, 2094 1/2, 2096 1/2, 2098 1/2, 2100 1/2, 2102 1/2, 2104 1/2, 2106 1/2, 2108 1/2, 2110 1/2, 2112 1/2, 2114 1/2, 2116 1/2, 2118 1/2, 2120 1/2, 2122 1/2, 2124 1/2, 2126 1/2, 2128 1/2, 2130 1/2, 2132 1/2, 2134 1/2, 2136 1/2, 2138 1/2, 2140 1/2, 2142 1/2, 2144 1/2, 2146 1/2, 2148 1/2, 2150 1/2, 2152 1/2, 2154 1/2, 2156 1/2, 2158 1/2, 2160 1/2, 2162 1/2, 2164 1/2, 2166 1/2, 2168 1/2, 2170 1/2, 2172 1/2, 2174 1/2, 2176 1/2, 2178 1/2, 2180 1/2, 2182 1/2, 2184 1/2, 2186 1/2, 2188 1/2, 2190 1/2, 2192 1/2, 2194 1/2, 2196 1/2, 2198 1/2, 2200 1/2, 2202 1/2, 2204 1/2, 2206 1/2, 2208 1/2, 2210 1/2, 2212 1/2, 2214 1/2, 2216 1/2, 2218 1/2, 2220 1/2, 2222 1/2, 2224 1/2, 2226 1/2, 2228 1/2, 2230 1/2, 2232 1/2, 2234 1/2, 2236 1/2, 2238 1/2, 2240 1/2, 2242 1/2, 2244 1/2, 2246 1/2, 2248 1/2, 2250 1/2, 2252 1/2, 2254 1/2, 2256 1/2, 2258 1/2, 2260 1/2, 2262 1/2, 2264 1/2, 2266 1/2, 2268 1/2, 2270 1/2, 2272 1/2, 2274 1/2, 2276 1/2, 2278 1/2, 2280 1/2, 2282 1/2, 2284 1/2, 2286 1/2, 2288 1/2, 2290 1/2, 2292 1/2, 2294 1/2, 2296 1/2, 2298 1/2, 2300 1/2, 2302 1/2, 2304 1/2, 2306 1/2, 2308 1/2, 2310 1/2, 2312 1/2, 2314 1/2, 2316 1/2, 2318 1/2, 2320 1/2, 2322 1/2, 2324 1/2, 2326 1/2, 2328 1/2, 2330 1/2, 2332 1/2, 2334 1/2, 2336 1/2, 2338 1/2, 2340 1/2, 2342 1/2, 2344 1/2, 2346 1/2, 2348 1/2, 2350 1/2, 2352 1/2, 2354 1/2, 2356 1/2, 2358 1/2, 2360 1/2, 2362 1/2, 2364 1/2, 2366 1/2, 2368 1/2, 2370 1/2, 2372 1/2, 2374 1/2, 2376 1/2, 2378 1/2, 2380 1/2, 2382 1/2, 2384 1/2, 2386 1/2, 2388 1/2, 2390 1/2, 2392 1/2, 2394 1/2, 2396 1/2, 2398 1/2, 2400 1/2, 2402 1/2, 2404 1/2, 2406 1/2, 2408 1/2, 2410 1/2, 2412 1/2, 2414 1/2, 2416 1/2, 2418 1/2, 2420 1/2, 2422 1/2, 2424 1/2, 2426 1/2, 2428 1/2, 2430 1/2, 2432 1/2, 2434 1/2, 2436 1/2, 2438 1/2, 2440 1/2, 2442 1/2, 2444 1/2, 2446 1/2, 2448 1/2, 2450 1/2, 2452 1/2, 2454 1/2, 2456 1/2, 2458 1/2, 2460 1/2, 2462 1/2, 2464

The Result.

The National Intelligencer, after announcing that ZACHARY TAYLOR has been elected President of the United States, thus expresses itself on this auspicious event:—

We are without words fit for expressing our sensations on this glorious event. As members of the great political party to which it is our pride to belong, we are naturally and deeply gratified at the triumph of its principles; but, if we know ourselves, any exultation on this head is subordinate to a feeling of devout thankfulness to the Almighty Ruler of Nations for his having guided the minds and hearts of the American people to a result which, we believe, is the salvation of the country. We shudder when we think of the abyss to the brink of which another four years of misrule might have brought it!

The fourth of March, 1849, will revive the heroic age of the Republic. At the head of the Government will be a man with a character whose dimensions are suited to the office; and which, in its simple greatness, is a fit type of the majesty of the American People. Formed amid the hardest scenes of a camp life, and resplendent with military glory, it is graced by moral and intellectual qualities fitting its possessor for the high civic station to which the voice of his country has called him. History exhibits to us two classes of military men.—One class is military, and nothing else, and unfit for any but a military theatre of exertion; and in this are to be found some of the most distinguished conquerors—men at whose names "the world grew pale." The other and higher class, is that of men who, in their military conduct, display, like Washington, eminent civic endowments. To this latter class belongs Zachary Taylor.

In the interval of a long and eventful professional service, his active mind has been enriched by study and disciplined by thought. Sagacious, well-informed, inflexibly honest, self-relying yet modest, moderate but firm, straightforward, magnanimous, kind-hearted, republican in his principles and republican in his habits, he is the man for the place and the man for the times. His character and political creed assure his country that he will administer the Constitution in the spirit of its founders, and in furtherance of its declared objects. Unfettered by any sectional pledges, he will be the President of the nation: looking to the good and to the rights of all its members; and ever mindful of the temper of compromise in which the Federal Constitution was, and in which only it could have been framed; and thus making the Executive policy the agent of "a more perfect union" of the States and of the People.

His proverbial integrity guarantees the "justice" of his political conduct: the "domestic tranquility" of the country will be guarded by the illustrious warrior who is a devoted "PEACE MAN"; the disciple of Washington will so construe and act on the Constitution as to "promote the general welfare;" and a Chief Magistrate whose loyalty to the will of the People has been avowed and is beyond suspicion, will never stretch Executive power against public liberty.

Yes, a bright day is coming. A clear-headed and honest-hearted Chief Magistrate will refuse the aid of the Executive to that absurd system of constraining the Constitution which is at one moment splitting hairs, and at another swallowing camels; which treats that sacred instrument as a thing incapable of good, but capable of mischief; as not permitting the improvement of territory already possessed, but allowing new territory to be acquired, on any plea, however unjust or extravagant, only to be consigned to the same neglect; as being insufficient to protect home industry against the pauper labor of Europe, but as being quite sufficient to enable the President to do what he pleases; as restricting the Legislature within the narrowest bounds, but leaving the Executive "a chartered libertine" to make war, found governments, &c., and, in short, to exercise kingly powers which it denies to the three branches of the government in the aggregate; and which subjects the Constitution itself to the dictation of Rump Conventions and partisan platforms.—By their votes on Tuesday last the People have rebuked such irrational and anti-republican principles (if the word may be thus perverted) of construction. And in so doing, the People have set the seal of condemnation on the arbitrary exercise of the one-man power, which was the prominent feature of the fallen dynasty. Not less emphatically have they rebuked the congenial abuse of the interference of Federal office-holders in elections. The unprecedented extent of this abuse, with its concomitant circumstances, at the late Presidential election, disgusted the country, and so far had its share in producing the ever-memorable result. In that result the People have vindicated the confidence of their real friends in their virtue and intelligence. They have shown that their virtue can resist the seductive but fatal visions of conquests, territorial aggrandizement, "manifest destiny," "Anglo-Saxon supremacy," &c., with which they have been tempted; that their intelligence can distinguish between names and things, and that amid the loudest clamors "for democracy," they can detect the spirit of the one-man power.

Of the candidate of the defeated party we have not hitherto spoken, nor shall we now speak, in terms of disrespect to him personally. He is a gentleman of higher grade, as to capacity and attainments, than any former Locofoco candidate for the Presidency; in private life respectable and amiable; but, in his

public character, objectionable not only on the ground of the principles which he avows, but also on the further ground that, in the avowal, he surrenders conviction to expediency. The greater, however, his personal merit, the more glorious is the victory over him which the Republic have achieved.

Thirtieth Congress.—THE HOUSE.—When the present Congress first assembled last December, it was politically divided as follows:—Whigs 115; Administration 110; abolition (Tuck) 1; native (Levin) 1. The New York Tribune gives the facts as to subsequent vacancies and re-elections, showing that the session closed 113 Whigs, (including Ciddings, Root, Palfrey, implacably hostile to Taylor, and not counting Tuck or Levin either way,) to 112 democrats, including Wilmot and three or four free soil men from New York. At the recent election in New York, Horace Greely, whig, was chosen from the 6th district, in the place of David S. Jackson, dem., and Esbon Blackmar, whig, from the 27th, in place of John M. Holley, whig, deceased. This increases the Whig strength to 115, the original number. The bolters from Cass and Taylor, however, are so numerous that no party has a clear majority. The Van Buren free soil men hold the balance of power.

The mode of electing the President and Vice President of the United States is comprehensively stated in the Philadelphia Ledger. The electors who were chosen on the 7th inst. assemble in the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December, and vote for the candidates of their choice. Having recorded their votes, copies of it are made, and forwarded to Washington by special messenger before the first Wednesday in January. The votes of all the States are opened on the second Wednesday of February, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, and the persons having a majority of the whole number of electors are declared to be the President and Vice President elect.

Gen. James Taylor, quarter-master of the North Western army in the last war with England, died at Newport, Ky., on Tuesday last, having first deposited his vote for Gen. Taylor, with the remark, "I have given the last shot for my country." The judges of the election waited upon him at his house. He was one of the officers designated by Gen. Hull to draw up the articles for his surrender, which he indignantly refused to do.—He was born in 1769, in Caroline county, Va., and was, perhaps, the largest landed proprietor in the west.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday week, whilst a negro man named Jim, belonging to Col. W. H. Spicknall, of Calvert county, Md., was employed in feeding the threshing-machine, the cylinder burst with tremendous violence, throwing fragments of iron and wood to the distance of 25 yards from the threshing-machine. A piece of wood struck Jim on the forehead, shivering the skull from the right eye bone to the top of the head. He revived in an hour or two, and lingered in great pain until Friday night, when he expired.

Philadelphia Water Works Broken.—On Saturday morning week about five o'clock, a breach occurred in the large basin and reservoir of the Northern Liberties and Spring-Garden Water-Works at Philadelphia, by which the entire body of water therein, amounting to between five and six millions of gallons, was let out.—The Bulletin says:

This disastrous break took place on the Southeastern side or end of the basin, and the great body of water rushing with an impetuosity and power, almost inconceivable, forced through and swept away from fifty to one hundred feet of the walls of the Girard College grounds, on the north and south sides. About fifty or sixty feet of the embankment has been carried away, and in addition to that a small portion of the partition wall dividing the reservoir into two compartments was broken down. At the point where the breach occurred there is, in the range of the Girard College walls, a creek and ravine, through which the immense body of water swept, forcing its way beyond the walls into several ponds and low places, in the immediate vicinity. Fortunately no dwellings were within the scope of its destructive course. The loss occasioned is estimated at twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars.

Is not such a Son Accursed?—In an English paper we find the following, which is surely without a parallel in history, as for the sake of our common nature may it ever be

"In the Taunton County Court, Mr. Combe applied for the discharge of an insolvent, named George Day, an old man upwards of 70 years of age, who had been imprisoned eight years at the suit of his son, Frederick Day. The old man stated that some years ago he had signed off the whole of his property, of the value of £1,000, to his children, and having given a note of hand for £50 to Frederick which he failed to meet at the proper time, he was proceeded against, notwithstanding that he had lent various sums to the son, amounting to the whole to nearly £50, but of which no account had been kept. The result was that the unfortunate old man was thrown into prison, where he remained eight years. The Judge immediately ordered the insolvent's discharge, observing that he ought to have had it eight years ago."

A Coincidence for the Whigs.—The 7th of November, the day on which Gen. Taylor was elected to the presidency, was the anniversary of the battle of Tippecanoe.

LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.**POLK TO CASS.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7, 1848.

Sir:—On behalf of the Democracy, I have the honor to request your presence at the White House on the 14th of March.

With high consideration,
J. K. POLK.

CASS TO POLK.

Sir:—I thank you for your polite letter inviting me to visit the White House on the 14th of March next, and regret to say that CIRCUMSTANCES will prevent my being present on that occasion. Respectfully yours,

LEWIS CASS

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

DETROIT, Nov. 9—2, P. M.

We have the news. Gen. Cass desires it to be understood that, in consequence of the "noise and confusion" of the election, he wishes to be considered as withdrawing from the contest, as he "cannot expect to be heard."

KANSAS, Nov. 9—2, P. M.
Mr. Van Buren says that he has not been understood in this canvass. His ground was this: If he could be elected he was a candidate; if he could not be elected, he was not a candidate. He says he sees now he was not a candidate, and therefore excuses his friends for not voting for him.

Cass and the Omens.—Number each letter of the alphabet in its regular order, thus A. No. 1, B. No. 2, C. No. 3, &c., and then apply the respective numbers which attach to each letter to those which spell the name of "Zachary Taylor," and they will sum up 173, and in like manner the letters which form the words "will be President," will also sum up 173. The above statement appears in the Bee of Thursday, and we now add, that on the same plan, the letters which spell "Lewis Cass," make 110, and those which form the words "will be beaten," likewise make 110.—The coincidence is curious, and the friends of Gen. Cass will thus see that even the alphabet has decided against him.—N. O. Bulletin.

Relative Rank of Generals.—An officer of the war of 1812, who amuses himself with such matters, has compiled the following:

Major Generals: Scott, Gaines, Jessup, Taylor, (Butler, Patterson), Worth, Twiggs, (Quinn), Kearney, (dead), Wool, (Pillow, Shields), Persifer Smith, (Cadwallader and Lane.)

Brigadier Generals: Brady, Brooke, Gibson, Arbuckle, Roger Jones, Towson, (Marshall), Churchill, Whiting, Belknap, Pierce, Bankhead, Totten, (Cushing), Riley, Harney, (Price), Garland, Clark, (Morgan, Andrews, Trousdale), Childs.

Those in parentheses are disbanded.

Important Case.—Last Friday, an important trial took place in the District Court, Philadelphia, before Judge Sharswood. A lady, who was the plaintiff, brought an action to recover damages for injuries received by the blowing down of a sign upon her from the house of the defendant, as she was walking along a public street in Philadelphia, whereby her arm was broken, and she received other injuries. The jury returned a verdict of \$850 damages. His Honor, in charging the jury, remarked that there was nothing more important than in holding to the sternest responsibility those before whose premises signs are exhibited, as by the falling of them, life or limb may be jeopardized.

Abolition of Slavery in Kentucky.—A gentleman of most respectable character and standing, who has recently made a tour of the State of Kentucky, and who conversed with a large number of the leading citizens of that State, says that it is generally conceded, that in the convention about to be held to frame a new constitution, provision will be made for the abolition of slavery in that State. Its immediate and unconditional extinction, he thinks, will probably not be secured; but that it will be done within a few years is certain.—N. Y. Post.

Just Like 'Em.—Prentice complains in the Louisville Journal, that the Yankee girls who come west do very little in the way of teaching. Instead of teaching other people's children, they soon get to teaching their own.

A Massachusetts Characteristic.—In the list of 917 voters in the town of Hingham, Mass., there are only 239 different names. There are 36 Herseys, 42 Cushings, 38 Spragues, 36 Lincolns, 36 Gardner, 35 Stodders, 21 Whitons, and so on. The staid people of that goodly town catch mackerel in summer, and make buckets in winter, pursuing the even tenor of their way without perplexity or care.

Manufactures in Mexico.—The Aztec Republic seems to be bristling up since its recent drubbing. We have before noticed the founding of free schools, etc. there, and now we see that they are stepping into the manufacturing business. Machinery for two large paper mills, to be located at the city of Mexico and at Cuadallaxara, together with a cotton mill, are about to be shipped at Norwich, Ct., with a number of workmen. They have caught the infection from their contact with the Anglo Saxons of the North.

A Floury Paragraph.—Oswego, N. Y., manufactures more flour than any other place in the world. It has fifteen flouring mills, and eighty runs of stone, turning out \$800 barrels of flour, or 32,000 bushels of wheat per day.

LANCASTER LEADS THE WAY.

Lancaster county has the honor of giving a larger majority for Gen. Taylor, over both Cass and Van Buren, than is given by any city or county in the Union. Philadelphia and New York cities both give larger pluralities over Cass, but smaller majorities over Cass and Van Buren, as the following comparisons will show:

Taylor over Cass.	Over both C. & V. B.
Phila. city, 5,359	5,080
N. York city, 9,805	4,601
Lancaster, 5,310	5,147

The Four Cities.

The vote polled at the late election in the four principal cities, was as follows:

Philadelphia city & county,	53,627
New York,	52,158
Baltimore,	21,811
Boston,	13,347

The Alexandria Gazette says:—The vote in Virginia astonishes and alarms the leaders of the party now about to go out of power. Their lowest calculation gave the State to Cass by 5 or 7,000 majority. Now, see how the friends of Taylor and Fillmore run them to the girth—leaving it to this hour not certain that they have the State at all! Had a complete system of organization been adopted throughout the Commonwealth, and the Whigs been persuaded to believe that victory was within their reach, as it was, we firmly believe that Virginia would be enrolled among the States which have ranged themselves on the side of Zachary Taylor and the Constitution.

It is not a little singular, that during the recent campaign nothing has been said, by either party, upon the question whether the successful candidate for the Presidency should consider himself a one term man or not! That question, of all others, seems to have been—perhaps properly enough—left entirely out of the discussed subjects.

Politics, it is sometimes said, make strange bed fellows. They do more than this sometimes, as for example, where a Whig father beats his Locofoco son for Congress, in Ohio. In Onondaga, N. Y., too, Daniel Gort, Whig, beats his son-in-law, Charles B. Sedgwick, (V. B. free Soil, late Whig,) some 400 votes. We hope these sons and sons-in-law, will take this reproof of their Whig fathers all in good part.

Lancaster and Berks.—The Lancaster Union says:—Lancaster has beaten Berks "twice in succession," and the last time a great deal worse than the first. The glory has departed from Old Berks. Common Schools and Whig newspapers are dear to Locofoco majorities! Well, she has had her day, and a dark one it was.

Religious Manufacturing Association.—The tendency of large manufacturing establishments to irreligion, has led to the starting of one in West Springfield, Mass., on a new plan. The directors and agents are to be religious men, and no person will be employed who uses profane language, violates the Sabbath, drinks intoxicating liquors, or is in any way known to be immoral. The boarding-houses will be kept by pious persons, and a church opened when the factory commences, for the use of those employed. It is intended as an establishment where Christian parents may safely place their sons and daughters.

Look Before You Drink.—A woman by the name of Wright, living in this village, in a vomiting spasm threw from her stomach a live snake, measuring seven inches in length, which is supposed to have been swallowed some months since in drinking water from a spring.—The snake lived two or three days in a bottle of water, and is now preserved in spirits.—Hallowell Cultivator.

The Incident of a Century.—The Hampshire Gazette states that a foreigner who is one hundred years old, came into that town on the 1st inst. to get naturalized, in order that he might give the first vote in his life for Gen. Taylor.—But he was too late. The court had been adjourned about an hour.

High Church and Low Church.—The parish church of Whiby, England, is situated on an acclivity, approachable only by a flight of 194 steps. A new church has just been opened, for the benefit of the old, infirm and sickly, who could not climb the height.

The Nestorian Bishop.—Mar Yohannan, well known in this country from having visited here with Rev. Mr. Perkins, has been excommunicated from the Nestorian Church, by the Patriarch, for his adherence to Protestantism. His adherence to the Missionaries, and the truth which they teach, in spite of the excommunication of the Patriarch, furnishes substantial reason for believing him actuated by true Christian principle.

Richard Keys, very highly and respectably connected, has been detected in embezzling about \$6,000 from the Baltimore Post Office. It was taken from letters and other sources. He has been held to bail, and of course discharged from the clerkship which he held. It is a very unfortunate affair.

The Diamond Snuff Box, stolen from the Patent Office, was bereft of fourteen of the diamonds in the attempt of the robbers to detach it from the wire fastenings. They were found in the case.

Sixty-five Indian Tribes are now under the protection of the United States Government, exclusive of those in Oregon, California, and New Mexico.

The Lumber Trade of Middletown.

The greatest lumber market, perhaps, in the country, is Middletown, on the Susquehanna, eight miles below Harrisburg. The following estimate of the number of feet brought down the Susquehanna annually to that port, has been furnished by a gentleman of York, who has given considerable attention to the subject:—

Boards, 300,000,000 feet, board measure,	\$3,000,000
Timber, 150,000,000, do. do.,	1,500,000
Total value of annual trade,	\$1,500,000

Rev. Jacob Guiger.—The recent decease of this esteemed minister of the German Reformed Church, at Manchester, Carroll Co., Md., the place of his residence, at the age of 55 years, was announced a few days ago in this paper. By a private record kept by him with great care, it appears that during his ministry he administered the sacrament of holy baptism to 3714 infants, received into full communion with the church 1668 members by the rite of confirmation, solemnized 772 marriages and officiated at 1030 funerals.

Wonderful.—The steamship Europa, from New York on Wednesday, carries to Europe the result of the election, which closed only fourteen hours before she sailed.

One hundred guns were fired in Boston on Monday, for the great victory achieved in electing General Taylor.

In Baltimore a grand salute of one gun for each electoral vote cast for Taylor and Fillmore, will be fired as soon as the aggregate vote is ascertained.

The Western Reserve.—This famous district of the Buckeye State consists of the seven counties of Geauga, Cuyahoga, Trumbull, Ashtabula, Lake, Medina, and Mahoning. In these counties the aggregate vote stands for Taylor 7,744; Cass 10,020; Van Buren 11,273. In these same counties in 1840, Van Buren got but 9,046 votes, while Harrison got 17,507. And yet Van Buren is the same northern doughface still.

The personal property of the late John Jacob Astor, according to a paragraph in the "Globe," is ascertained to amount to the immense sum of four millions and ninety-five thousand dollars! This is exclusive of the houses, lands, &c., constituting his real estate.

Commercial Desolation in Canada.—The N. Y. Sun, on the authority of an intelligent American merchant in Montreal, says:

"Within a year past, over five thousand persons, mostly enterprising young men, formerly doing respectable business in Montreal, have been obliged to abandon the city or suffer complete bankruptcy. Over five thousand tenements, stores, shops and dwellings are without tenants, nor can they be rented at any price. The most business streets are comparatively deserted by trade, and it is no fiction that grass grows upon the solitary pavements.

"Since the increased facilities given to trade between this city and the Canada merchants, especially of Canada West, there is scarcely a trader who resorts to Montreal for goods."

Bold Woman.—Several ladies having been taken to the police office in Cincinnati, for making a noise in the street, continued their vociferations in the court house. An officer undertook to put one of them in the cells, when she seized a cane from the hands of a gentleman present, and smote him hip and thigh, till others interfered and rescued the officer from her clutches.

Lard Oil.—Eleven millions of pounds of lard are run into lard oil in the valley of the Mississippi and exported to the Atlantic cities.

A Whig of "Seventy-Six."—Jonathan Harrington, of Lexington, the last survivor of the battle of Lexington, who is now above ninety years of age, walked one mile and a half on Tuesday, and deposited the first vote for Zachary Taylor in that town.

The Washington Union undertakes to tell who does Gen. Taylor's writing and who does his speaking. Why doesn't it tell who does his fighting?—Louisville Jour.

At a late Court of Common Pleas at Zanesville, Mary McClelland recovered a verdict of \$3,000 against John Vandervort, for a breach of promise of marriage. Paying pretty dear for a few months' counting.

The Editor of the Boston Post congratulates himself in having been lucky enough to crow on the day of election, as he has had no chance since.

"It was sublime," writes an admiring Nullifier from Columbia, to the Tribune, in chronicling the fact that Millard Fillmore did not receive one single vote for Vice President in the Legislature of S. Carolina. We acknowledge the corn, says Mr. Greeley, yet insist that there is one thing rather sublimer—namely, that Fillmore is elected without one vote in South Carolina. This strikes us as the height of sublimity.

"On Stanley, on!"—Stanley county, in the "Old North State," voted unanimously for Taylor and Fillmore.

The Jews are now admitted to the full enjoyment of all their rights in the Roman States.

Wars between England and France.—In the space of 713 years England and France were at war 262 years.

THE INCREASE OF THE MOB SPIRIT.

One of the worst signs of the times—one which threatens most disturbance to the reign of law, order and tranquility—is the very apparent increase of deeds of violence in the community. We believe, what some may dispute, that this is the effect in a great degree of the War Spirit raised and ministered by our late contest with Mexico. The evils of War are not confined to the camp or campaign. They do not terminate in the loss of life in battle, or by disease—its horrible woundings and maimings—in the destruction of towns and cities, and laying waste of cultivated fields, nor in the casting into a bottomless abyss, thence ever to be irrecoverable, of the public treasure and the fruits of the people's industry; but they leave behind them the sanguinary spirit, which has fattened on scenes of blood and gloried over them as acts of heroism, and which infects the temper of the nation, so that public war becomes the mother of private murder—midnight assassination, and every grade of violent transgression against the rights of person and property. The conquering country suffers from these consequences an injury to its moral health which it will require many administrations and long continued operations of the balm of peace to heal, and endures thus in its own internal economy a loss which all the acquisitions made by foreign conquest cannot compensate. We look upon it as almost a Providential interposition that the hearts and votes of the people have been turned at this time to choose Gen. Taylor as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, who, though he is crowned with all the laurels of War, has borne the highest and strongest testimony to its wickedness, cruelty and national impolicy when wantonly waged, and emphatically declared himself to be "a man of Peace," like Washington, opposed to "leaving our own to stand on Foreign ground."—York Rep.

We know of no more sublime spectacle than to witness a peaceful revolution in the Government of twenty millions of people, through the agency of little bits of printed paper, cast into small wooden boxes made to receive them.—In the whole process we see nothing of physical power, nothing of those mere animal instincts and motives which govern our race in all the earlier forms of human society. General suffrage, as a sovereign authority, regards man as a reasoning and moral being. The system appeals alone to his intelligence, his cultivated sense of what is right and what is wrong, to decide momentous questions of national policy, and matters of the highest private as well as public interest. The perfection of the system requires that every voter in the nation shall be well informed in all that pertains to republican institutions, and in his duties and rights as an American citizen.—Bestow sound moral and intellectual culture on every voter in the Republic, and all Whig measures and doctrines that cannot command the support of a majority of the Electors we are willing to see abandoned.—Georgia Chronicle.

An Unexpected Fortune.—Some two years ago an exiled Pole arrived at Watertown, Connecticut, friendless and destitute. He obtained employment at his trade as a dyer, and married a poor orphan girl, who, like himself, possessed none of this world's riches. The couple were agreeably surprised a few days ago, by intelligence from New York, that a fortune of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars awaited the orders of the poor Pole and his brother, the latter residing in England. An uncle had died in the East Indies, bequeathing to the two brothers this handsome fortune, every dollar of which has been remitted to New York. The brother in England has been sent for, and on his arrival and identification the money will be paid to them. Meanwhile our hero at Watertown is quite crazy with joy at this unexpected turn in his fortune.

Starvation at Home.—It has been the boast of the American people, that all our poor are fed. In the New York papers we find, to our regret, another story. A native of Long Island, named Elizabeth Stevens, aged 22 years, was picked up in the streets of that city on the 6th instant, exhausted for lack of food and died in the hospital on Sunday night. It was given in evidence, that deceased was a widow, had no means of support, and for several days before she was found, had had no food.

Murder of Missionaries.—The London Church and State Gazette states that Dr. Bettelheim and his family have all been murdered at the capital of Loo Choo, where they were residing. Dr. Bettelheim, who went to Loo Choo under the auspices of the Bishop of London, was a native of Hungary, was originally of the Jewish persuasion, and was educated for the surgical profession, but afterward joined the Church of England. He was a young man of much talent, and of no inconsiderable experience. His wife was a native of London, and it is said that they had two children. The disastrous fate which has fallen upon them, is said to have visited the Romish Missionaries, also.

The Women at It.—A Mrs. Sabine, of Fort Smith, Ark., a teacher, punished a child of Mr. Steadham. Mrs. Steadham went to the school and cowed Mrs. Sabine, for which she was fined \$50 and costs, and held to bail to keep the peace.

It is estimated that the bristles taken from the hogs slaughtered in the valley of the Mississippi, are worth \$600,000.